ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,032—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Official Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Ink Companies, Places of Interest, &c. &c. Coast Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
† SIAM	3060	750	H. T. Weighell	18th Aug.
B.I. HYDASPES	2900	450	E. Gordon	25th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
				Saturday.
B.I. SHANNON	4139	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3527	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

22nd Aug. 6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,195	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September,
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARO				
BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnigg	4,250	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Samoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 9, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	29th August.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	2nd October.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 9, 1893.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,460 tons, on the 20th August, at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,078 tons, on the 17th August, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th August, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
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A Specific for Flatulency.
Peculiarly reliable remedy.
A boon to thousands.
Regulates the Liver.
Indigestion vanishes with its use.
Dyspepsia is no longer a terror.
Is Tonic as well as Curative.
Nothing better for Spleen.
Ensures prompt and easy digestion.
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PRICE Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
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CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new ENGLISH-BUILT CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, spring seats &c., by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new single seated Office Brougham, with brake suitable for one or pair, by Windover.
One new stylish Victoria, hung on half C. spring behind, by Windover.
One second-hand four wheels Dog-cart, light and stylish, by Windover.
One second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton in very good order, with folding steps and removeable hood, light and stylish, by Fulker.
Second-hand Landaus, Victorias, and Broughams by other well known makers.
Houses furnished with latest style neat furniture.
A fresh consignment of best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.
Apply to
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SPARKLING TABLE WATERS.
The constantly Increasing Demand for
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TABLE WATERS is the best testimony to their absolute PURITY and UNRIVALLED QUALITY.

SODA WATER, POTASH WATER, ÆRATED WATER	As. 8 per Doz.	RASPBERYADE, SELTZER WATER, LEMONADE, TONIC, GINGERADE	As. 12 per Doz.	LITHIA WATER, GINGERALE	Re. 1 per Doz.

SODA As. 8 PER DOZ. Delivered Free Locally. SODA As. 8 PER DOZ.
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TOOTH-ACHE CURE
Gives instantaneous relief in all Cases of Tooth and Ear-ache. 4s. 6d. of all Chemists.

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☞ TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
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EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
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BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
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CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

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THORPE AND CO.

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Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

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Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
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Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
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SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
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SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout
Six for Rs. 33.

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The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

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French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
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White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours,
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Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
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Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
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Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

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MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,
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New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32 8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,,	37 8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,,	3 8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35 0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	,,	55 0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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	Cash price.	For 12 months per month.	For 24 months per month.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte	875 0	79 0	42 0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825 0	74 0	39 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500 0	134 0	71 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand, Aliquot System, the finest Piano in India	1,600 0	143 0	75 0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895 0	80 0	43 0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000 0	189 0	100 8
John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus	945 0	86 0	47 0
Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Upright	500 0	47 0	26 8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example:—

Cash Price of Piano	Rs. 875	12 Months' purchase-value of Piano	Rs. 672
By Cash in advance	,, 275	or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months	,, 40
Balance	,, 600		
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase	,, 72		
Total	,, 672 = 12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.	Total	,, 712 = 14 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.

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PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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LOSS OF APPETITE,
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PAIN IN THE SIDE OR SHOULDERS,
SALLOW COMPLEXION,
And other Symptoms of Liver Complaint ARE ALL promptly removed by the Use of
KEMP'S TONIC LIVER GRANULES.
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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS
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CAIRO—Egypt
Exportation per month:
FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

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Non plus Ultra,	No. 1 large	per 100	5 12
,,	,, 2 Medium	,, 100	5 0
Superfine	,, C largest	,, 100	5 8
,,	,, 4 large	,, 100	4 12
,,	,, 5 Medium	,, 100	4 0
Extra fine	,, 8 large	,, 100	3 8
,,	,, 10 Medium	,, 100	2 12

Sole Agent:—
D. MACROPOLO,
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PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
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For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is procurable throughout India.
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FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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LATE SKATING RINK,
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Return of
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Farewell to India!
OPENING PERFORMANCE
POSTPONED TILL
THURSDAY, THE 17TH AUGUST.
PRICES:—Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.
Plan of Seats at SUNDY & Co., Ld.
FAREWELL TO INDIA!

RE MORTGAGE FROM KHATAO NATHA AND KANJEE NATHA.

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NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Attorneys of the Mortgagee.

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Apply, with Testimonials, to the Undersigned

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Collector's Office, Sukkur, August 1893.

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Perseus and Andromeda,
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The Frigidarium,
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The First Love Letter,
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Garden Flowers.

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A Visit to Æscalapius.

By FALERO:—
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The Polar Star,
The Hair of Berenice,
The Double Star,
The Enchanted Grotto.

By S. E. WALLER:—
The Ruling Passion,
The Day of Reckoning,
Twixt Love and Duty,
Too Late.

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The Lunch,
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CHILDREN'S DINING TABLES AND CHAIRS,
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CARD OR OCCASIONAL TABLE,
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The "Times of India" on second day	32 0	28 0	26 0
The "Bombay Gazette" on day of issue	52 0	48 0	36 0
The "Bombay Gazette" on second day	32 0	28 0	26 0
The "Pioneer" (Allahabad)	46 0	42 0	36 0
The "Civil and Military Gazette" (Lahore)	48 0	36 0	24 0
The "Englishman" (Calcutta)	45 0	36 0	24 0
The "Madras Mail"	48 0	36 0	24 0

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The Library at present supplies its Constituents with 1,000 copies of Bombay and Up-country Dailies, 2,500 Home Weeklies, and 3,500 Monthly Periodicals.

ACTUAL NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS, 5,200.

N.B.—The "Pioneer," the "Civil and Military Gazette" and the "Englishman" under classes B & C are supplied on second and third day after receipt in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
1 first-rate ebonized upright pianoforte.
3 large and three small Chevin's water filters.
48 rolls oil carpets, 6 feet wide.
19 " 3 "
A few articles of household furniture, consisting of handsome almirahs, whatnots, umbwaiters, show cases, &c.
On account and at the risk of Nana Hoosein, ex s.s. Etolia—H O O 1103-9—2 cases 100 gross pins.
On account of the concerned—
1 case 25 dozen umbrellas S. V. damaged.
On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—
T A 105 kegs nails ex s s Siam.
G N 75 " "
On account of the concerned ex s s Locksley Hall.
L M d M—889 1415—1 case 16 P. coating Ss. W. damaged.
AT 2 P.M.
1 second-hand serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 light serviceable victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18 Marine Lines, next to the Marine Battalion Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood substantial-made household furniture, best plated-ware, crockery and glassware, handsome American organ, first-rate marble clock, striking hour and half-hour, windproof lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th Inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Hope Hall, Mazagon, next to Hancock Bridge, the very valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture by Roberts, Jamsetji Nowroji and others, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, rich-tone mahogany square piano by Collard and Collard very little used, and English-built dog cart, lamps and all stable accessories complete, with a grey Arab horse, 14-2, age rising five, and harness complete, perfectly sound, a superior strongly-built light victoria with lamp, etc, complete, a grey gulf Arab, 13-1½, rising six, quiet to ride or drive, perfect manners, splendid action and set new harness, first-rate windproof lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, oilpaintings, large size pigeon house, a number of fowls and pigeons, hanging fern baskets, etc. the property of G. B. HARMAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE IN BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Girjashanker Vujeshunker, the mortgagee, under the indenture of mortgage, dated 30th November, 1891 and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dossa Kirpal, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved therein, the following immovable property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estates in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 466 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by vacant land in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the south by Coorla Street, on or towards the east by the Argyll Road, and on or towards the west by land in the possession of the said Trustees, which said premises were registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and were situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with all the chawl, message, tenement and building, consisting of seven apartments or compartments, which have been built on the said piece or parcel of land or on some part thereof, and which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward B No. 4743 and street No. 11824. The abovementioned property is built on a piece of land held under a lease for the term of 50 years, commencing from the 1st of March, 1878, at a monthly rent of Rs. 38-14-2 for the first 20 years and thereafter at a monthly rent of Rs. 58-5-4.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghowjee, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF 14 CASES SILK BORDERED DHOOTIES.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Ramjee Marootee—

S B Z R M 211, 2.9, 238, 143, 249-50 } 6 cases fancy silk bordered dhooties, 9, 10 and 11 yards, 45 and 49 inches.
S H C R M 255-56, 262-66, 268 } 8 cases fancy silk bordered dhooties, 9, 10 and 11 yards, 45 and 49 inches.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Keshow Hurrichand Oopadhay, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Bhai Bhasker, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of January, 1890, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuages or two dwelling-houses and a temple standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No.—and street Nos. 622, 623, and 624, situate at Lower Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,430 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 476, new No. 4269, old Survey No 409, and new Survey No 1782, and bounded on the south and east by the properties belonging to the Church of Our Lady of Salvacao, on the north by the Public Road, and on the west by the property of Mr L. Dias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 14, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 350 BALES LOCAL-MADE YARN.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the Sun Mills, Limited, at their Mill premises, Ferguson Road, Parel, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rangildass Bhukandass and Co—
250 bales yarn No. 10,
100 bales yarn No. 20.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 case colored book muslin.
3 " Turkey-red shirtings.
2 " white cotton satin.
2 " colored border scarves.
3 " brown half-hose.
2 bales colored blankets.
2 " Turkey-red twist.
1 " striped drill.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 14, 1893.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P. M. (Gunfire), on the 15th August, 1893, for the PURCHASE on lease of the LAND and BUILDINGS, known as the Cathedral High School Premises, on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Particulars and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after 10th May, 1893.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

P. W. Offices, Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 212 OF 1889.

The Honourable FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Advocate-General of Her Majesty's High Court of Bombay, at the relation of SONDERJI JAIRAM and LUCKMIDAS HURBHUM......Plaintiff.

vs.

GANGJI AKBAI and NENBAI, Widow of MOHUNJI HURJI............Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that L. A. WATKINS, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, has been by an order of the Court, dated the 6th day of July 1893, directed to invite Offers for the purchase or mortgage of both or either of the undermentioned properties situate at Chinch Bunder road and Israel Mohulla respectively, belonging to the estate of the late MOHUNJI HURJI subject to the life interest of the 2nd Defendant, NENBAI, to which she is entitled under the decree herein, dated the 15th day of January 1891.

Tenders in writing for the purchase or mortgage of both or either of the said properties are therefore hereby invited, and the Receiver will be prepared to receive the same at his Office in Court House up to MONDAY, the 11th September 1893 next, at 4 P. M. Every Tender must be made in the form, which can be obtained gratis from the Office of the undersigned.

The receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer, but all offers received by him will be submitted to the Court and only such offer as the Court gives its sanction to shall be accepted by the receiver.

In the case of offers for sale the property will be sold subject to the Particulars and Conditions of Sale which have been prepared, and in case of offers for mortgage the property will be mortgaged subject to the conditions which have been prepared. The amount to be raised by mortgage is Rupees 10,000. The said conditions of sale and mortgage may be inspected at the Office of the undersigned in Meadow Street, Fort.

For further information or particulars application may be made to the undersigned at their above Office as above.—Dated this 5th day of August 1893.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and chawls or range of buildings standing thereon, and situated on the south side of a Public Road called Chinch Bunder first street or Khuruk Road in the sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring about 327 square yards, be the same little, more or less and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 10 and now under ward No. 2843 and street No. 33, 37 and 81, 91 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 380 and 1335 new No. 6064, old survey No. 173 and new survey No. 2869 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Khoja Leelabhoy Purdhan, on or towards the West by a Public Passage, called combed Bowell Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the aforesaid Chinch Bunder first street and on or towards the South by the chawl of the late Dada Ebrahim Mugha, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Nenbai and the tenants to the Estate of the late Mohunji Hurji and

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 113 6-9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the sub district of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Israel Mohulla cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Allooji Dawoodjee Soobhedar Major, on or towards the North by the property of Khoja Fazal Balla and on or towards the South by the property of Ruyalbai, Widow of Huskel Danielji, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 18 and 25 and 26 and now under ward No. 1743, and street No. 26, 28 and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1011, new Nos. 6744 and 6745, old survey No. 292 and 1-292 and new survey Nos. 2882 and 2883, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Nenbai and the tenants to the estate of the late MOHUNJI HURJI.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Receiver's Attorneys.

WANTED.

WANTED.—On the Non-Pensionable Establishment, FOUR EXPERIENCED SUB-OVERSEERS. Must have thorough knowledge of Road and Building Work. Salary at commencement Rs. 35 and Rs. 20 Horse Allowance. None but experienced men need apply.

M. LESLIE,
Executive Engineer,
Coorg Division.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £50,000

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 18, 1892.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
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A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

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(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " 3 "
3 " 2½ "

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.................£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

DANCE AT YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club on Monday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 12th August 1893, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 36 viz.,—1s. 3½d. per rupee.

LONDON EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. Percy H. Ezechiel, B.A., Bombay University, has secured the 'first' place at the recent Woolwich (Royal Military) academy, Examination and Mr. Charles E. Ezechiel is placed fifth in the results of the Examination for the Indian Police which, for the first time, has been this year thrown open to competition in England. These two young gentlemen are the sons of Lieut. Ezechiel, of the Bombay Commissariat Department. Mr. Percy Ezechiel in passing in so distinguished a manner, has won the prize of £50 awarded by Messrs. Wren and Gurney (of Powis Square, Bayswater) from whom he is already in receipt on account of an annual Scholarship of £100 and he enjoys besides a £20 Scholarship (tenable for three years) from the London University.

CRICKET AT POONA.

THE STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, POONA, VS. THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

A MATCH between the above teams was played on the Poona Gymkhana ground on Thursday last and ended in a win for the R. I. M. by 25 runs. The R. I. M. won the toss, but owing to the fact that the wicket would most likely improve as there was every prospect of a hot dry day, they put the home team in. The Staff and Departments went in and were all disposed of for 59. Surgn.-Capt. Wyatt played well for 16, and Major Hobday made 10, the remaining batsmen failing to make anything of a stand. The bowling of Messrs. Beaumont and Burjorjee was very good, the former taking 5 wickets for 38 runs, and the latter 5 for 17 runs. Lieut. Shearme and Private Khanmeter commenced the R. I. M. innings and ran up 31 when Shearme was bowled by Wilkins for 11. The innings finally closed for 84 of which Khanmeter made 22, and Capt. Holland 13. In the 2nd innings the Staff and Departments made 123 for 5 wickets and then declared their innings closed, and with an hour left for play, sent the R. I. M. in again and made an unsuccessful effort to get them out. Of the above total, Mr. Wilkins made 51 not out in first rate style, Surgn. Capt. Wyatt making 31, Surgn.-Major Barnes 29. In their second innings the R. I. M. knocked up 52 for the loss of 3 wickets at call of time, thus winning the match by 25 runs on the 1st innings. The following is the full score :—

THE STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, POONA

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Surg Capt Copeland, ct St John b Beaumont	1	ct and b Beaumont	0
Col Hobday, b Burjorjee	2	ct Khanmeter, b Burjorjee	0
Mr Wilkins, ct and b Burjorjee	2	not out	51
Surgn Capt Wyatt, b Burjorjee	16	b Burjorjee	31
Mr O'Shea, b Beaumont	0	did not bat	
Major Hobday, b Burjorjee	10	b J Bharucha	2
Surgn Major Barnes, ct Burjorjee, b Beaumont	8	st Mitchell, b Burjorjee	29
Mr Young, b Burjorjee	8	did not bat	
Mr Dunsterville, b Beaumont	0	did not bat	
Mr Jardine, b Beaumont	0	did not bat	
Mr Doig, not out	8	did not bat	
Extras	4	Extras	10
Total	59	Total	123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B	R	M	W	2nd Innings. B	R	M	W
Lieut Beaumont	81	38	5	5	35	36	1	1
Mr Burjorjee	80	17	6	5	105	50	4	3
J Bharucha	...	...	...	..	65	25	2	1
Pte Khanmeter	...	...	...	...	5	2	0	0

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut Shearme, b Wilkins	11	b Wilkins	21
Pte Khanmeter, s Young, b O'Shea	22	St Young, b Wilkins	7
Lieut Vines, St Young, b Wilkins	5	c Doig, b O'Shea	9
Mr J Bharucha, ct and b O'Shea	8	not out	7
Capt Holland, ct Wilkins, b Copeland	13	not out	3
Lieut Wilson, b Copeland	1	To bat.	
Lieut Willock, b Copeland	5	To bat.	
Lieut Mitchell, b Copeland	3	To bat.	
Lieut Beaumont not out	0	To bat.	
Lt St John, ct Wilkins, b Copeland	6	To bat.	
Mr Burjorjee, b Copeland	0	To bat.	
Extras	10	Extras	5
Total	84	Total	52

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Wilkins	55	27	1	2	40	19	1	2
Surg-Major Barnes	25	13	1	0	...	...	...	...
Mr O'Shea	80	20	5	2	35	13	2	1
Surg-Capt Copeland	50	11	3	6	35	15	3	0

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VS. THE KINGS OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

A MATCH between the above teams was played on the Volunteer ground at Poona on Friday last, and ended in a win for the R. I. M. by 4 wickets. The scoring on both sides was small owing to the sticky condition of the wicket. The following is the full score :—

THE K. O. Y. L. INFANTRY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lt Dias, b Beaumont	3	b Beaumont	17
Lt Trevor, l b w b Beaumont	0	ct and b Burjorjee	0
Capt Rogers, ct Vines, b Burjorjee	10	ct J Bharucha b Burjorjee	0
Lt Light, b Burjorjee	2	b Beaumont	8
Pte Longman, b Burjorjee	5	l b w b, Burjorjee	0
Lt Muscroft, St Mitchell, b Burjorjee	0	ct and b, Burjorjee	10
Maj Whitehill, ct and b Burjorjee	0	ct Shearme b Burjorjee	1
Bugle Maj Allsopp, b Beaumont	6	ct Willock, b Burjorjee	3
Sergt Wigley, ct Willock, b Burjorjee	3	ct and b Burjorjee	0
Pte Riley, not out	2	b Beaumont	7
Pte Ward, b Beaumont	2	not out	0
Extras	4	Extras	2
Total	37	Total	48

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Lt Beaumont	45	10	5	4	55	26	5	3
Mr Burjorjee	40	23	0	6	53	20	2	7

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lt Shearme, ct Whitehill, b Ward	14	ct Muscroft, b Rogers	0
Lt Locke, ct Trevor, b Dias	0	b Ward	3
Lt Vines ct Allsopp, b Rogers	16	not out	19
Mr J Bharucha, ct Rogers, b Ward	1	l b w, b, Rogers	3
Capt Holland, run out	4	ct Muscroft, b Rogers	2
Lt Wilson, b Rogers	4	b Rogers	0
Lt Willock, b Ward	6	not out	1
Lt Beaumont, ct Muscroft, b Rogers	2	did not bat	
Lt St John, b Ward	0	did not bat	
Lt Mitchill, ct Lonegan, b Rogers	1	did not bat	
Mr Burjorjee, not out	0	bRogers	8
Extras	0	Extras	0
Total	46	Total	40

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B	R	M	W	2nd Innings. B	R	M	W.
Capt Rogers	62	21	4	4	75	11	8	5
Lt Dias	35	17	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pte Ward	25	9	1	4	55	11	2	1
Pte Riley	..	..	..	...	5	4	0	0

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue to date, compared with the Estimates for the year 1893-94 :—

	Latest Month. In Aug. 1893. Bengal.	In July 1893. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	45,52,500	14,00,000	59,52,500
Actual	42,08,045	78,300	42,86,345
Better than Estimate	...		
Worse than Estimate	3,44,455	13,21,700	16,66,155

Five sales of Bengal opium and four months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Aug. 1893. Bengal.	To end of July 1893. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	2,27,62,500	47,00,000	2,74,62,500
Actual	2,08,27,305	28,74,900	2,37,02,205
Better than estimate	...		
Worse than Estimate	19,35,195	18,25,100	37,60,295

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending August 5, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	28,991	29,007	..	16	331	...
Goods	31,448	24,499	6,949	...	..	18,160
Other earnings	3,281	4,321	...	1,040	...	3,862
Weekly total	63,720	57,827	5,893	...	...	..
Aggregate	3,22,811	3,44,502	...	...	..	21,691

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE enlarged Council of the Governor of Bombay assembled at the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the business on the agenda paper already published. There were present :—His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, presiding. The Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, M.A., LL.D., C.S.I., the Hon. Mr. A. C. Trevor, I.C.S., the Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Oodharam Mulchand, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Runchorelal Chotalal, C.I.E., the Hon. Khan Bahadur Dorabji Pudumji, the Hon. Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, I.C.S., the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, M.A., the Hon. Mr. Herbert Batty, I.C.S., M.A., the Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., the Hon. Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, the Hon. Ganpatrao Damodar Panse, the Hon. Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Natu, B.A., LL.B., the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S., the Hon. Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, C.I.E., M.A., LL.B., the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., the Hon. Khan Bahadur A. D. Hassan Ali Bey Effendi, the Hon. Mr. Navroji Nassarwanji Wadia, C.I.E., and the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik.

His Excellency opened the proceedings by making a reference to the riots in Bombay, which is reported in our telegraphic columns.

QUESTIONS.

The following questions stood in the name of the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ooderam Mulchand : (I.) What is the total revenue and the total expenditure of the Province of Sind, and what are the different figures that constitute the same ? (II.) What is the revenue from and the expenditure of the Subordinate Civil Courts of Sind ?

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Trevor, I. C. S., made the following replies : (I.) No complete separate record is kept of the total revenue and the total expenditure of the Province of Sind nor of the different figures that constitute the same, and I have not been able to get the information fully compiled in time for the present meeting. A statement furnishing the particulars asked for by the hon'ble member so far as they are traceable, will be laid on the table at the next meeting. It may, perhaps, suffice for his present purpose to say that the total revenue of Sind, Imperial and Provincial, excluding adjustments on account of alienations, amounted for the year 1892-93, to one hundred and nine lakhs of rupees approximately, of which sixty-three lakhs were land revenue, and the localised expenditure amounted to about seventy-one lakhs, leaving a balance of about thirty-eight lakhs as the contribution of the Province towards the general burden of the Presidency and the Empire. The localised Provincial share of the total revenue falls short of the localised Provincial expenditure by about eleven and a half lakhs, the former being annually about thirty-two and a half lakhs and the latter about forty-four lakhs, but this apparent deficiency will be more than covered if the Province is credited with a share of the total fixed assignments under land revenue proportionate to the amount it contributes towards the Provincial share of the District receipts under the same head.—(II.) The total receipts from all Courts in Sind amounted for 1892-93 to nearly four lakhs, but I regret that I am unable to say how much of that sum is assignable to the Subordinate Civil Courts as their receipts, whether under Law and Police, or from Court fee stamps, are not distinguished in the Treasury Accounts. The expenditure of the Subordinate Civil Courts, exclusive of contingencies, which are merged in the accounts in the contingent expenditure of the district Courts, amounted to about sixty thousand five hundred rupees.

THE BILL TO AMEND THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

The report of the Select Committee on Bill No. 1 of 1893 to further amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of Bombay was presented to the Council. (The report has already appeared in these columns).

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood said : Your Excellency,—The Select Committee appointed by this Hon'ble Council to consider the Bill for amending the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 prepared its report on the 29th July last, and copies of the report were then sent to hon'ble members in accordance with the Rules for the conduct of busines in this Council. The report was also duly published in the *Government Gazette* with a copy of the Bill as proposed for amendment by the Select Committee. After the report had been so submitted, it was freely discussed in the Public Press ; and several suggestions have within the past week been received by Government for a revision of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. These suggestions have been considered informally by some of the members of the Select Committee in Poona ; but it has been impossible for me to lay them before the Committee as a body, for as soon as the Committee had made its report, it was "functus officii." The suggestions to which I refer were of a weighty character, and it would be right, perhaps, that they should be laid before the Council ; but, before this is done, it would be certainly most advisable that the Select Committee should, as a body, have the opportunity of considering them with reference to the amendment it has already proposed. I trust, therefore, that the Council will be pleased to accede to the proposal I am about to make instead of proceeding with the order of the day. I propose that the report be referred back to the Select Committee for further reconsideration ; and I propose also that the Hon'ble the Advocate-General be appointed a member of the Committee.

The Hon. Mr. T. D. Mackenzie seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik said : I was not present at the last meeting of the Council, but from the report I have read in the newspapers I find that in referring to a letter from the Bombay Municipal Corporation your Excellency was pleased to say, and to say correctly, that I signed that letter, but when your Excellency observed that I would not have put my hand to it if I was not convinced in my own mind that the Municipality was needlessly compelled to place its surplus balances in one particular Bank, I should have explained if I had been present at the meeting, that it fell to my lot to sign the letter in my capacity as President of the Corporation, though I had adverse views on the subject. When the matter first came up for consideration by the Standing Committee, of which I was a member, I recorded my views in a minute, dated the 5th May, 1891. I was over-ruled in the Standing, Committee, but when the subject came before the Corporation, among the small minority in the Corporation I thought it my duty to point out what I believed to be the financial pit-falls into which the Corporation would be drifting if the restrictions contained in the letter were removed, and accordingly I and my friend Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha wrote a joint letter to the members of the Corporation pointing out our reason for not going before Government for any change in the law. When however the matter was decided, and the Corporation resolved that the President should be requested to send the reply to Government in a letter containing the views of the Accountant-General, I in loyally carrying out the mandate of the Corporation signed that letter in my capacity as President. Your Excellency would see from that letter that I then took care to say that it was the Corporation whose views were placed before Government, and therefore I said in that letter that it was the Corporation who thought this and who thought that, and I studiously refrained from obtruding my views on the attention of Government. I think this explanation is necessary to show the views I had at the time I signed that letter, and my views have not undergone any change.

His Excellency : With regard to what my Honourable friend Mr. Javerilal has said, I am extremely sorry that I should have attributed to him opinions which he did not entertain. He will no doubt appreciate, now as officials frequently have to do, the inconvenience of having opinions attributed to him because he forms one of a body. He, however, has the advantage of explaining that when he put his name to a certain thing he did not concur with the opinions expressed, whereas officials have often to bear up under the weight of opinions they never actually expressed.

The report of the Select Committee was then referred back for re-consideration.

The Honourable Mr. Birdwood : I may mention that the suggestions before the Committee are of a weighty character, and open up questions which were not fully considered when the Committee sat. These questions have a legal bearing, and it would be very advisable in dealing with them, that we should have the best legal advice that can be obtained in this Council. We already have the valuable advice of the Legal Remembrancer, but the Committee desire that the Advocate General should be added as one of the members of the Committee. I therefore move that the Advocate General be appointed.

The Honourable Mr. P. M. Mehta seconded the motion, which was carried.

His Excellency : The report having been referred back the amendments on the agenda will be taken when the Bill is discussed in detail.

The Council having directed that the Select Committee should report by Friday next, the proceedings terminated.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE statement that the Punjab Government is opposed to the concession to Mr. Prestage for a railway to Simla is not correct, for Mr. Prestage's scheme has not yet been even submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor. We believe that it is the Government of India which is opposed to the tonga road being interfered with by a railway.

The hearing of the suit of Elahi Buksh against the North-Western Railway continued on Tuesday. C. S. M. Farnon, carriage fitter deposed that he lived seventy yards from the plaintiff's house, and had once or twice seen him running about on his roof. Surgeon-Major Cunningham Civil Surgeon of Simla, deposed to having examined the plaintiff in September 1892, Dr. Cunningham declared that there was nothing to prevent the plaintiff from coming into Court and giving his evidence. With regard to the plaintiff's state of health in 1892 Dr. Cunningham said :—"I found his pulse 89, the temperature in the armpit, 98 and 99 in the mouth. The body was well nourished, and the muscles were not wasted. I examined the tendon reflexes and found a knee jerk on both sides, but there was no irregularity between them. He made a great fuss when I examined him, moaning and getting himself rubbed. He appeared to me to be a man of about fifty years of age. He complained of want of memory, but I observed that on no point on two different occasions when he related and discussed the accident, and the circumstances that had happened during an interval of about ten minutes, did he exhibit any sign of weak or failing memory. He moved for my examination without any assistance. He admitted to me that he had no headache, no disturbed vision, or hearing. When he walked for my inspection he made this exhibition as theatrical as possible, which led me to think that his inability to walk was simulated. The forearms of his right and left arms were of the same measurement. The left upper arm was a little less in girth than the right. The upper arms were normal and well formed, and there was no wasting. The force with which he resisted my straightening of the fingers of the left hand was at least eight times that which he professed to be able to use in gripping my hand. When asked to locate the burning sensations complained of he did this in scattered irregular places, and not in places that would indicate the distribution of any particular nerve branches."

IT was a terrible scene which was witnessed at Great Crosby on the Lancashire coast when the discovery was made that three young lads, pupils of Merchant Taylors' School, who had gone down to bathe, had found themselves in a position of great peril. They had landed on a mudbank only 150 yards from the water's edge ; but the wind was blowing strong, and the tide was rolling in with terrific force. A great crowd speedily gathered on the beach, but they were powerless to help. Meanwhile the cries of the poor boys for help could be heard, while the wind was increasing in power, and the water was steadily rising around them. At last the men of the neighbouring Coastguard station were able to get out a punt, but it was found impossible to make way in such a craft against wind and tide. They contrived, however, to reach a boat which was lying at moorings, and a shout of joy went forth from the spectators when it was perceived that she was beginning to make way with the Coastguard men aboard. Onward, onward, they pulled, straining every nerve, but unhappily when the rescuers were only some sixty or eighty yards from the bank, a wave swept the poor lads off their feet, and carried them away before their eyes. An unsuccessful attempt was made to seize them as they drifted past. Two men then plunged into the sea, and succeeded in rescuing one boy, but the other two—Arthur Winslow, aged 11, and Norman Kruger, aged 13—disappeared. Their bodies have since been washed ashore. The boy saved was a younger brother of Kruger.

MEN in their selfishness do not as a rule give women credit for patience. It is a pleasure, therefore, to note the comparative silence with which one class of women in India have put up with a distinct grievence. We refer to Lady Doctors and the new military medical titles. Contrast the agitation among medicos before they got their titles and the agitation among combatant officers since the medicos got what they wanted, with the patience of the Lady Doctors throughout. After a very long and arduous struggle, Woman had raised herself to the level of man so far as the medical profession was concerned, as shown by the common title of "Dr." Before, however, she has time to turn round, the insidious creature, that male doctor, "goes one better" and becomes a surgeon-captain with colonelcy and even generalship in prospect. Is this fair or kind ? And the Lady Doctor holds her peace.

A PARIS Municipal Councillor, M. Georges Berry, has been exploring all sorts of out-of-the-way places with a view to present to the Council a report on beggars and begging in the French capital. Under "disguised begging" he devotes a special chapter to those strange trades which really come under that heading, and he has also much to say about the people who, while not actually going begging themselves, get their living out of those who do. Near the Ecole de Medecine, M. Berry found a woman who sells sets of addresses of the charitably disposed to begging-letter impostors. She sells two sorts, the big set and the little set ("le grandjeu et le petit jeu") The little set is five francs, and comprises two hundred addresses ; for 15 francs one can have the the big set of 950 addresses, sufficient, said the vendor, to enable anyone starting in the business to earn his living for a year. As M. Berry bought a copy of each set, doubtless the Council will give a useful warning to the persons whose addresses are given. Ordinary street begging in Paris, it appears, is reckoned to bring in an average of at least a shilling an hour. Many of the beggars sleep in the neighbourhood of the Jardin des Plantes. A man in that neighbourhood makes a large income by affording shelter to them at the rate of a penny a head per night. He is enabled to do this by hiring for a small sum each, until regular tenants are obtained for them, all the empty shops and houses he can obtain.

A LETTER just received from a Srinagar correspondent gives a clear general idea of the amount of the damage done by the recent floods, and of the measures that are being taken to repair it. He writes :—"Fuller details now available of the late floods show that there has fortunately been comparatively little loss of life. Some fourteen deaths from drowning are reported from Srinagar, one from the falling of a house in a village near Shadipore, and some fifteen from drowning in the up-lying villages The damage, however, to property and crops is very extensive. The maize crop is entirely destroyed, as also the rapeseed. The rice, though injured, is partially safe, and a fair crop may be expected. The worst of it is that large tracts of lowlying land, now converted into enormous lagoons, will take several years, it is estimated, to dry up completely, there being no means of efficient drainage. The damage to house property in the city and cantonment is very great. The low tract between the right bank of the river and the Hari Parbat fort suffered most severely. Prompt measures have been taken by the Maharaja and State Council for the releaf of present distress. Boats have been sent round the submerged villages—now partly recovering their *status quo*—for the issue of rise on payment, and the Forest Laws have, I understand, been suspended for two months, to allow the free felling of timber to repair houses. The troops have, by direction of the Military Secretary, been divided into working parties, and are busy repairing the bunds round the cantonment and some 4000 coolies under the able direction of Messrs. Spedding and Co. are employed in re-opening the Jhelum Valley Road. Telegraphic communication between Srinagar and Gulmerg, and Baramula-Murree has been re-established. It has been decided, I hear, to rebuild the house of resident officials on the margin of the Dhul Lake, while the houses now dangerously shaken, or partially destroyed, in the Munshi Bagh are to be repaired for the use of visitors. The body of Mr. Law was recovered on the 3rd and interred in the cemetery. Immediately on the occurrence of the disaster the Resident, with that promptitude which has characterised all his administration, organised postal communication, *via* Oori and Poonch, with Rawalpindi, and the mails are now arriving regularly." To bring the subject up to date, telegram announces that the tonga road from Murre is now open except for two marches.

THE HIMALAYA BANK PROSECUTIONS.

THE inquiry before the District Magistrate of Dehra Dun into the charges against the officials of the Himalaya Bank was resumed on Thursday. The Public Prosecutor first called Mr. Arthur Sells, now Accountant of the Mussoorie Branch of the Alliance Bank, and formerly an Assistant in the Himalaya Bank for eleven years under Mr. Moss. He acted as Accountant for part of 1890 while Moss was in Australia. He described his duties, identified Moss in Court, and said that he was familiar with Moss's handwriting. He identified Greenway in Court, who was in the Bank before he was. Greenway was Assistant Manager and Accountant when the Bank closed. Moss went on leave from the 18th April 1890 to the end of September 1890. Greenway then officiated as Manager and witness as Accountant. He was familiar with Greenway's handwriting. He described the duties of the Accountant. He was well acquainted with the books of the Bank, and identified the Director's minute book, kept from the 19th April 1890 to the 17th July 1891. The minute of questions to be put to Moss prior to his relieving Greenway was wholly in Greenway's writing, and signed by Mr. Wilson, Mr Munton and Captain Leahy.

Mr Vansittart read out rapidly the whole minute of questions, which related to some 39 accounts of debtors, apparently bad or doubtful ; also to the reserve fund, also to the deposits of the Mussoorie and Upper India Banks, also to life policies, and loans made to Bank servants, also to Moss saving written off in April 1890, just before going on leave, sums owing by five debtors amounting to Rs. 1,35,229. The witness then identified and explained what were the contents of the various books and ledgers kept in the Bank. The exhibits were marked from numbers one to twenty-three. He then proved and explained the vouchers from which entries were made in the ledgers, all except perhaps two initialled by Greenway or Moss, and turned up in the ledgers themselves the entries so made. The object of this evidence was to establish the chain of responsibility in the working of the Bank, from the individual accounts of debtors up to the entries taken credits for in the profit and loss accounts printed with the half-yealy balance-sheets and laid before the members in General Meeting. Fifty seven interest sheets and other vouchers for the year 1890 were gone through in detail, and proved and checked by the profit and loss ledgers, the Court and counsel for Mr. Wilson taking down all the particulars. The vouchers were all marked with numbers, and abstracts made for each half-year, the totals of which tallied with the entries of interest credited to profit in the profit and loss accounts. Credits to the unrealised interest acconts, were also proved. Mr. Sells' evidence occupied the court the whole day.

The next witness will be Mr. King, of Meugens, King and Simpson, chartered accountants, Calcutta, who will be examined as an expert.

Mr. Greenway's counsel has not yet arrived.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	66 37	55 72	54 35	52 79
Saturday, August 12th	0 0	0 22	0 4	0 6
Sunday, August 13th	0 25	0 0	0 22	0 2
Total	66 62	55 94	54 61	52 87
Total fall to August 13th, 1892	52 09	45 66	44 10	43 85
Total fall to August 13th, 1891	68 20	52 94	65 3	49 25

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH OF AUGUST, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased rapidly at Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad, and briskly at Delhi. Elsewhere it has changed by moderate or small amounts. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly at Mangalore and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot and Veraval. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Neemuch, 22 at Bhuj, 20 at Cawnpore, and 16 at Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 10° below the normal at Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jabalpore, Saugor, Jhansi and Allahabad and 4° above it at Rajkot. The minimum temperature variations are within 4° of the mean in either direction everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cawnpore (1·50") and light to moderate showers at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Veraval, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Karwar. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is extremely weak, while that between Bombay and Karwar is fairly normal. Conditions are favourable for light to moderate local scattered showers in the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar, Gujarat and on the West Coast between Karwar and Bombay.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 11th August, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·711
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·5
General Directions of wind*	WSW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	350
Fall of Rain	0·06
Total fall during month	8 78
" " year	52·85
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th August	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS)
To speak to the minutes of decree.

385-92—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Bamanjee Punthakey vs Koosaba Hurry—Chalk W and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

670-92—Little S N and B—F Y Smith and others vs Tribhowandas Mangaldas—Nanu and H—Partheard.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

20-85—Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdar vs Charles Palmer and others—Crawford B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

72-93—M L Shroff—Veljee Moorjee vs Jairam Trikum and others—In person.

379-92—Pestonjee R K—Goculchund Bahadurmul and another vs Kishondes Moolchund and another—Tyabjee and D.

485-92—Tyabjee and D—Kisondeo Mulchund and another vs Gokulchund Bahaduram and another—Pestonjee R and K.

117-93—Payne G and S—Gordhandas Pranjeewan and a other vs Essabhai Abdool Karim—Bicknell M and M.

692-91—Tyabjee and D—Munchubhai Navalchand and another vs John Henry Tod and another—Brown and M.

446-92—Daphtary and F—Vassunjee Gopal and another vs Hajee Abdool Latif Hajee Ebrahim—Dickshit and H.

609-92—Bicknell M and M—Maturadas Ramdas vs Morardas Vrijlal and others—Wadia and G.

331-92—V M Pakvasa—Bai Khatizabai and others vs Shaik Adum Essofbhai—Nanu and H.

229-89—Payne G and S—DhunjeeKessowjee vs Dhunbai alias Soonabai and others—Wadia and G—Thakurdas D and C, and Little S N and B.

389-92—Brown and M—Purshotum Govindjee and another vs The New Great Eastern S and W Co.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice STARLING.)
For Judgment.

624-92—In person—(a pauper)—Rozar Manoel de Souza vs Rughunath Babajee and others v M Pakvasa.

Suits For Hearing and Final Disposal.
Posponed Long Causes.

236-92—Chalk W, and S—Anundrao Vithal Varadi vs Boodra Mala and others—Janardhan and A ; and Payne, G and S—Part heard

518-92—Furdoonji P Pavri for pauper—Abdool Remon Vahid Ahmed Joowa vs Dayabhai Purmanund—Thakurdas D and C

614-92—Tyabji and D—Shavuksha Dhunjibhoy vs Harry Arbuthnot Acworth—Crawford B, B and B

621-92—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanji vs Keshav Purshotum and another—Khunderao M

595-92—K D Shroff for a pauper—Kashibai vs Sitaram Raghoba Morty and another—J C Cama—In person

427-92—Tyabjee and D—Runchordas Nathubhai and others vs Runchordas Tribhowandas and others—Shamrao P and K J Mantry.

190-93—Edgelow and G—Tribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and another vs Gungadas Tribhowandas and another—Bhaishunker and K.

239-93—Edgelow and G—Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubash vs Awabai and others—Thakurdas D and C, P G and S.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's ss Nevasa, 1931 tons, captain R H Brown sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta Rangoon &ca with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's ss Ellora, 1,470 tons Captain F Sheldrick sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Khandalla, 1,318 tons, captain H Watt, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Calcutta (16th July) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's ss Karagola, 593 tons, captain J A Robertson arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 9th August, with a general cargo and 39 deck passingers.

THE Maciver Line ss Niagara, 1 978 tons, captain J McConochie, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers Mrs. Austin, 2 Misses Austin and 4 children, Mrs. O'Connon, 8 children, Rev Krupp, Mrs. Krupp, and 2 children.

THE B I S N Co's ss Assyria, 969 tons, captain F E Gillett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers, Mr Hajee Mohomed Ebrahim, Captain G S Browne, Mr Mahomed Doossa, Mr. Hussambhoy Valee, Mr Ramjee Peer Mahomed, Mr E O Brownlow, and 67 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
B	H Balakow	639	Hardcastle	Persian Gulf	...	B & P S N Co
C	[illegible]semi	993	Raffia	Jedda	14-8	B & P S Co
F	Baria	1930	Astermann	Calcutta	13-8	J Mackintosh
G	Etona	1613	Enright	...		Do
H&J	Sabarmati	523	Adam	Not fixed	...	Shprd&Co
K	Taf	878	Hannah	Not fixed	15-8	H C Joosub
N	Tannadice	1243	Habicort	Mauritius	14-8	H C Joosub
P	Ethelaria	1705	Kirby	Marseilles	12-8	J Mackintosh
Q	Pachumba	966	Russell	...		M Mackenzie&Co
Alongside						
H	Satrunji	517	Keyzer	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
H	Gharapuri	...	...	...		Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Formosa	2615	Bishop	China	...	P & O Co
3	Singapore	2311	Canepa	Genoa	21-8	C Barbero
4	Rohilla	2174	Nates	China	...	P & O Co
7	Kt. Commander	2731	Thomas	Havre	21-8	K Nixon
8	M Bacqehem	274	Walluschingg	Kobe	...	A L S N Co
9	Imaum	2705	Pemberthy	Not fixed	..	K Nixon
12	Rutford Hall	2486	Fowler	Karachi	15-8	E Bates & Co
15	Arapahoe	3131	Wale	Marseills	11-8	J Mackintosh

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Khandalla s	Watt	Calcutta, July 16.
12	Karagola s	Robertson	Karachi, Aug 9.
	Idar (s)	Hughes	Newport, July 20.
13	Swordsman (s)	MacDermott	Zanzibar, July 29.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, Aug. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Nawab s	Corran	Calcutta, &c.
	Nevasa s	Brown	Rangoon, &c.
	Ellora s	Sheldrick	Calcutta, &c.
13	Assyria s	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
	Niagara s	McConochie	Liverpool.

The steamer Marcq. Bacquehem, entered for loading on Saturday last for China, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

July. 31	E tonas	Enwright	London.
August. 2	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
3	Manica s	Biggs	London.
4	Ebro s	Morgan	Hull via Bombay.
	Leander s	Robson	Bombay.
5	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
	Mab s	Rasmussen	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

August. 2	Assyria s	Gillett	Bombay.
3	Worcester s	Morice	Dunkirk.
	Haxby s	Brown	Antwerp.
	Elwick s	Steele	Port Said for orders.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Persian Gulf.
5	Iran s	Delarghy	Liverpool.
	Rheinfels s	Weber	Bombay.
	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
	Etona s	Enwright	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. Lobelia, Owen, A McHinch & Co, for Antwerp.
" Manica, Biggs, Brothers, for Hamburg.
" Leander, Robson, D Graham & Co, for Dunkirk.
" Ebro, Morgan, Finlay Muir & Co, for London and Hull.
" Mab, Rasmussen, The Captain for Port Said for orders.

CALCUTTA.

August. ARRIVAL.
8 Ethiopia s ....Stafford ......Rangoon, Aug 5.

DEPARTURE.
August 9.—Steamer Goa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

August. 9	Nowshera s	Rangoon.
	Lood ana s	Calcutta.
10	Secundra s	Singapore.
	Avoca s	London.

DEPARTURES.

August. 8	Clan Macleod s	London.
9	Scindia s	Rangoon.
	Putia'a s	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Imaum s—1,000 cwts wheat. Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.
Singapore s—285 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Hydaspes s—290 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
Marcq Bacquehem s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Marcq Bacquehem s—400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 1ST TO 7TH AUGUST.)

EXPORTS.

Kilwa s, (Bombay)—91 cwts cotton unpressed, 837 cwts rapeseed, &c, 202 cwts wheat, 439 cwts jowaree. 727 Cwts rice, 9,259 lbs tea.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—31 cwts cotton unpressed, 161 cwts rapeseed, 5,862 cwts jowaree, (for transhipment), 2,994 cwts rice, (for transhipment) 146 cwts barley (for transhipment.)

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—133 Cwts cotton unpressed, 131 cwts rapeseed, 25 cwts linseed, 445 cwts rice, 25 corges skins.

Niagara s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—12,000 cwts wheat.

Inchisla s, (Hamburg)—1,094 bales cotton, 70,279 cwts rapeseed, and 31 corges hides.

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—2,635 bales wool, 93,280 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts linseed, 366 cwts mutter, 633 cwts barley 25 corges hides, 235 cwts saltpetre, 100 lbs tea.

Renter s, (Port Said)—63,346 cwts wheat.

Pondo s, (Hull)—76,388 cwts wheat.

Elwick s, (Port Said)—67,000 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Edenbridge s, (Antwerp via Bombay)—832 cwts steel.

Ehrenfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp) 2 cwts steel.

Locksley Hall s. (Liverpool via Bombay)—753 pieces white goods (foreign).

Karagola s, (Bombay)—5,776 pieces grey goods (foreign), 21 968 pieces grey goods (Indian), 13,216 pieces white goods (foreign), 8,639 pieces prints (foreign), 9 pieces prints (Indian), 4,400 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 37,200 lbs grey yarns (Indians), 9,925 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 1,800 lbs, T. red and dyed yarns 99 cwts steel, 15 cwts yellow metal,

Rheinfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—2,046 cwts iron bar, &c, 8,878 cwts steel.

Etona s, (London)—2 pieces white goods (foreign) 21 pieces prints (foreign), 492 cwts steel, 400 cwts spelter, 246 cwts copper.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—105 pieces grey goods, 3,910 pieces grey goods (Indian), 55 pieces white goods (foreign), 619 pieces prints, 1340 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 700 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 7 cwts iron, &c,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 11.

Begbie, Col, Ms, Dy A Genl Ms Army, on leave, from Ootacamund.

AUGUST 12.

Vincent, Lieut, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 10.

Adye, Lt, Ms, 6th Infty, H C, to Secunderabad.

AUGUST 11.

Begbie Col, Ms, Dy A A Genl, on leave, to England.

Peckie, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on private affairs, to England.

Ewbank, Capt, Bo, R E, on private affairs, to England.

Woodehouse, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, to England.

AUGUST 12.

Searle, Lieut, Bengal, 36th Sikhs, off leave, to Delhi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th August.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 15th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr. gun drill.
Friday, 18th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 15th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Friday, 18th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

2. The Colaba Rifle Range will be at the disposal of the Corps on Saturday next the 19th inst. Class can be fired. Firing to commence at 4 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles every where.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF HOME RULE.

A PAPER on the international aspects of the Home Rule question, by the Marquis of Salisbury, has been published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. I have been asked, says Lord Salisbury, "to explain in what respect, according to my judgment, Home Rule for Ireland would injuriously affect Great Britain in regard to her external relations. I will explain what in my view would be the two most formidable kinds of danger ; but I must not be supposed to imply that they exhaust the external injuries." The first of these is illustrated as follows :—"I believe that the most sensible blow will be felt in India and our Asiatic colonies. In our self-governed colonies its operation may be comparatively slight ; but they are already so dearly independent that the injury which it is possible to do to the external power of Great Britain in this direction is not of very large dimensions. But with the Asiatic, and generally the tropical, colonies matters stand on a different footing. They are genuinely subject to the rule of the British Government ; any weakening of that dominion must mean entire separation ; and with separation the loss of all the power, the prestige, the trade, the concentration of realised wealth at home which the possession of those dependencies confers upon Great Britain. If it is once believed that, in order to avoid a worry, or to satisfy the maxims of some transient cant, she can be made to surrender what our fathers won by strength of arm and will—then when such a conviction is spread abroad, all the force that she can bring into the field may not suffice to uphold her challenged supremacy. The taste for surrender spreads like a contagion in the spirit of the community which has once admitted the fatal germ. The opinions to which all responsible statesmen were pledged upon the Irish question, till the actual moment of capitulation came, make it idle to pretend that if Home Rule is conceded now it will have been bestowed freely and of goodwill. According to the answer we now give to the demand which a portion of Ireland is making for Home Rule, will be the answer which later on we shall give when populations in India and other dependencies make the same demand."

The second peril is discussed at greater length. It is concerned with the probability of extensive privateering in the case of any future war in which Great Britain is engaged. Lord Salisbury quotes the account given by Captain Mahan in his book "The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution and Empire," in order to show how persistent and destructive was the action of the privateers on English commerce between 1793 and 1814. He then points out that although in the last great war our country was able to feed herself, in any future conflict she will be utterly dependent for her food-supply on importations from abroad. "If it were possible for the enemy's cruisers or privateers to arrest this supply or materially diminish it, no one can doubt that the acutest suffering would be inflicted on millions in this country." Lord Salisbury proceeds :—"How would the matter stand if Ireland, so far as its internal government was concerned, were quite independent ; if the executive and the local administration in all its branches were in hands that were not friendly to us, and we were engaged in some war with a great maritime Power ? Of course, we might blockade with our navy all the bays and harbours of Ireland, but so heavy a task, on such a coast and in such an ocean, would tax our naval resources so heavily that our navy would have little leisure for any other duty. But if the harbours of Ireland were not watched by our ships, and their shores were in hands not friendly to us, it is obvious that the supply of coal to hostile cruisers and hostile privateers might be ar[illegible] with the greatest ease, and that Ireland would [illegible] a base of operations against the ocean traffic, and [illegible]cially the cereal traffic of Great Britain. Now [illegible] is unfortunately placed in the most convenient [illegible] position for the purposes of a hostile Power [illegible] respect. She lies just opposite to our four [illegible] ports that turn towards the west—Glasgow, Li[illegible] Cardiff, and Bristol. A swarm of cruisers migh[illegible] the ocean pathways which lead to St. G[illegible] Channel, with the certainty of being able [illegible] to fill up their supply of coal, when they [illegible] it, by running for some Irish harbour, which had been agreed upon beforehand, and in which the requisite supply of coal and other stores would be found. Of course, as long as the Irish Executive receives its orders from Westminster, the police and the magistracy serving under that Executive would take care that no comfort was given to any of the Queen's enemies in an Irish port, and the privateers would have to return to the French coast for their supplies. But if the Irish Executive was unfriendly and independent, no such inconvenient vigilance would be practised by police and magistrates acting under its orders, and the population would enthusiastically throw themselves into a commerce which would injure Great Britain and would be highly remunerative into the bargain. Probably the population of Ulster, whom by granting Home Rule we should have basely abandoned, would join with the keenest zest in any plan by which Great Britain could be humiliated and punished. It is not easy to judge precisely how much disadvantage this condition of things would inflict upon us ; but it is quite evident that the danger of being deprived of our food supplies, at a time when we have no longer the power of producing our food at home, will be tremendously enhanced if the Irish ports are in hostile hands."

The supposition that Ireland would, under all temptation, remain friendly to us, Lord Salisbury dismisses as a pious opinion which is not grounded in the teachings either of past history or of such present experience as is available.

MR. BRYCE'S REPLY.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, in the *Westminster Gazette*, has replied to Lord Salisbury, denying the conclusions at which his Lordship arrives. We extract the closing paragraphs of Mr. Bryce's article :—"The native Irish, Lord Salisbury says, though in truth the Celtic and Teutonic stocks are now inextricably mingled, always have hated us, and will continue to do so. It does not occur to him to ask why they have hated us. He takes it as a law of Nature. A student of Irish history would, however, not only ask the question, but find it easy to answer. For centuries we made war upon the Irish, plundered them, dispossessed them of their lands, persecuted their religion, imposed on them an alien Church Ninety-five years ago we goaded them into a rebellion and put it down with circumstances of frightful cruelty. During most part of this century we have treated their complaints sometimes with neglect, sometimes with contumely, have introduced reforms slowly and grudgingly, have mismanaged their affairs, refused the restoration of their Legislature, maintained an oppressive land-system. These things, which anyone may find fully set forth by eminent writers belonging to Lord Salisbury's own party, are enough to account for the long-continued bitterness of the Irish. As these grounds of offence have diminished, so has the hatred ; when they have vanished, so will the hatred vanish Such, at least, is the teaching of history. Scotchmen and Englishmen fought with and hated one another for eight centuries, but that hostility disappeared with its causes. It was not mere Legislative Union that removed it. Legislative Union did not reconcile Ireland : it was the circumstances that followed the Scottish Union and the cessation during last century of the old causes of strife. And the expectation that Ireland also will forget former animosities when the causes of strife have ceased to operate is based, not on mere optimism, but on common sense and respect for the teachings of experience. Lord Salisbury is right in thinking that a hostile Ireland may be dangerous in war time. He is wrong if he thinks that she ceases to be dangerous because the Government is in the hands of a British Executive. Never was she more dangerous than in 1780-81 and 1795-98, when the Executive was absolutely under orders from London. It is the hostility of the people that is menacing, and the moral of Lord Salisbury's references to history is this : Beware of incensing the nation as you did in 1780 and 1796.

"There is one 'international aspect' of the Irish question which Lord Salisbury has failed to notice, and it is by far the most important. The largest part of the Irish race is now outside Ireland. In the United States alone there are to-day more Irishmen—that is to say, men Irish in race and in political sentiments and conduct—than in Ireland herself. The large majority of them are deeply interested in the present struggle. They have till lately been hostile to Britain, and would be hostile to her again were she to revert to a policy of Coercion and the denial of local self-government. That the grant of Home Rule would remove their antagonism to England is generally admitted in America, where the extreme faction has now dwindled away. It is the anti-British attitude of this great mass of Irishmen, constituting a powerful vote, which politicians are forced to reckon with, that is the one obstacle to that solid and durable friendship between the Government of the United States and that of the Queen which is, in our international relations, the thing most to be desired. Here is something worth aiming at, something practical, tangible, and real, which may well outweigh speculations about the impression which the Home Rule Bill makes on the minds of Indian ryots."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 12.

THE withdrawal of Golds from the Bank of England have continued, another quarter of a million having been taken yesterday, bringing up the total, since the drain began, to £3,650,000. Consols, however, remained at 98 yesterday; while Indian Sterling Loan advanced ⅛ per cent. to 108; and no further addition was made to the market rates of discount. Bar Silver was ⅛d. lower, at 34⅜d. per oz., but in New York, the price of the metal was nominal, with demand Exchange on London 3 cents lower, at 4·85½. Four per cent. Rupee Securities in London were 7-16 per cent. lower, at £68⅛. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3¼d. In addition to the week's shipments of specie to this port, already advised, £10,000 in silver goes to Calcutta. Braziers' Copper was 5s. per ton higher, at £51·10 per ton. In Paris, French Rentes were unchanged at 99; Exchange on London was 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25·34.

The financial changes wired from London to-day, are a further advance of 3-8 per cent. in the market rate of discount on short London Bills, say to 4⅜ per cent., but a decline of ⅛ in the rate on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 4¼ per cent; a further decline of ⅛d. in Bar silver, at 34¼d. per oz.; and of ⅜ per cent. in four per cent. Rupee Paper, at £68⅛. Bar Silver in New York is quoted at 75 cents per oz., sellers with demand Exchange in London unaltered

The Wheat and Linseed Markets were unaltered. The quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom, yesterday, was 2,600,000, or 160,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed easier last evening; Surats neglected; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; Surats *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. to 1-16d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 17-64d. for August deliveries, and 4 19-64d. for December-January. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was steady.

To-day, the spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool has declined 1-16d. to 4-3/8d.; and the market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats neglected; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales being 8,000 bales, Surats *nil*. The day's Imports are 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained steady, "Good" Oomra, at Havre, has declined to fcs. 47; and "Fine" Broach to fcs. 51.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were less by 10,000 bales, than in the week preceding, at 40,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales greater, at 52,000 bales. The week's Imports were 25,000 bales less, at 17,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 40,009 bales during the week; and, as it stood yesterday, it was 182,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though heavier by 284,000 bales than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 80,000 bales, and of East Indian Cotton there were 8,000 bales less in sight; the subjoined figures showing in the total Supply of Cotton for all Europe a decrease of 378,000 bales compared with last year, but an increase of 645,000 bales as against the year before; and in the case of Surats a decrease of 75,000 bales and of 132,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool was the same yesterday as in the previous Friday; but Arrivals were 5-64d. to 3-32d. lower; the spot rate showing an advance of ⅛d. per lb. compared with that ruling last year at the same time, but a decline of 1-16d. as against the quotation in 1891.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday was unchanged at 7-11-16 cents per lb.; but September Futures were 6 points higher, at 7·48 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, making the week's Receipts heavier than in either of the two preceding years, the total deficiency in this season's crop being now 2,063,000 bales and 1,903,000 bales, respectively.

Both spot and arrival prices of Cotton in New York are quite unchanged to-day. The receipts at the Ports are 2,000 bales, going against 900 bales last year, and 200 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight is 6,530,000 bales, compared with 6,520,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	10,000	7,000	8,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	10,000	15,000	11,000
" " Continent	9,000	5,000	1,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,0(2,0)0	7,065,000	6,905,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,253,000	3,292,000	3,311,000
" " to Continent do.	2,018,000	2,512,000	2,433,000
" Stock in the Ports	270,000	415,000	201,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 11th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	2,430,000	2,807,530	1,785,250
" " Surats	197,000	271,910	328,660

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Stock in Liverpool	1,212,000	1,424,290	958,110
" London	7,000	9,000	17,000
American Afloat	40,000	25,000	15,000
East Indians "	10,000	15,000	10,000
Total	1,239,000	1,473,290	1,000,110
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 7-16d.	3 15-16d.	4⅛d.
" Good Dhollera	3⅞d.	3 3-8d.	3⅛d.
Difference	9-16d.	9 16d.	1⅛d.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The figures relating to the shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India for last month are now to hand through Reuter, and show, as far as Bombay is concerned, a material increase in the principal line of *Plain Cottons*, both as compared with the missions in the previous month, and in July, 1892. In *Coloured Cottons* there was some increase as against the shipments in June; but a larger falling off compared with those in July last year; and the same was the case with *Printed Cottons*, though to a greater extent in each comparison. Shipments of *Twist* to Bombay last month were also on a considerably larger scale than in June, though less than in July, 1892. Taking the missions to this Presidency for the first seven months of the present year, we find that they show a falling off of 23½ million yards compared with those for the corresponding period in 1892 in the chief item of *Plain Cottons*; in *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* also, some decrease is shown; while in shipments of *Twist* there was a decrease of 2¾ million lbs.

Bombay—	July 1893.	June 1893.	May 1893.
Plain Cottons...yds.	35,250,000	21,850,000	27,000,000
Colored Cottons "	3,800,000	2,800 000	5,250,000
Printed Cottons "	7,100,000	5,650,000	10,650,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,400,000	800,000	1,800,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	85,350,000	77,500,000	86,700,000
Colored Cottons "	7,500,000	3,100,000	5,950,000
Printed Cottons "	4,700,000	3,400,000	5,650,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,150,000	650,000	750,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	8,450,000	6,600,000	6,250,000
Colored Cottons "	1,450,000	1,100,000	600,000
Printed Cottons "	1,500,000	1,850,000	900,000
Twist ....lbs.	950,000	1,050,000	750,000

Bombay only—For	7 months 1893.	7 months 1892.
Plain Cottons...yds.	209,200,000	232,650,000
Colored Cottons "	29,450,000	30,950,000
Printed Cottons "	52,100,000	54,450,000
Twist ....lbs	4,650,000	7,350,000

Locally, business has been almost at a stand-still to-day owing to the riots in the Native Town, the Cotton, Wheat, Seed, and other Produce Markets, as well as the Stock and Share Markets having been entirely closed.

FREIGHTS.—We learn that the Clan Fraser (s) has been fixed at 16s. 3d. per ton; and 3,000 tons of cargo have been booked by the "Hall" line for Marseilles and Liverpool, at 15s. per ton.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	244	bales.
Wheat	4,144	cwts.
Linseed	2,866	"
Rapeseed	751	"
Poppyseed	518	"
Castorseed	1,073	"
Rice	764	"

EXCHANGE opened with an unsettled feeling at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 5-8d. for Demand, ready, and 1s. 3 7-16d. forward; and for three months' sight Credits of 1s. 3 5-8d ready, and 1s. 3⅞d. for 1894; but rates have to-day been more or less nominal both ways owing to the fracas going on in the Bazaar between the Mahomedans and Hindoos, which has assumed a very serious aspect. From Calcutta we hear that ready Telegraphic has been quoted there at 1s. 3⅜d. ready, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for future transfer, and 6 months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 13-16d., and this market closed as follows—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3⅜d. per rupee.	
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-32d.	"
Credits	do	1s. 3½d.	"
Francs	do.	1. 6 5-8	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOMFORD—August 5, at Multan, the wife of the Rev T Bomford, M A, Church Missionary Society, of a daughter.
EARDLEY-WILMOT—August 6, at Naini Tal, the wife of S Eardley-Wilmot, Forest Service, of a daughter.
LAWLESS—August 10, at Rutland House, Chetput, Madras, the wife of W H Lawless, of a son.
MILNE—August 4, at Amrailcherra T E, Mottiganj, Sylhet, the wife of W Milne, of a daughter.
MOORE—August 3 at Dunzagali, Murree Hills, the wife of A T Moore, Royal Engineers of a daughter.
RANSOM—August 1, at 10, Middleton Street, Calcutta, the wife of H E Ransom, C S, of twins, (boy and girl).
ROBINSON—August 5, at "Hazelwood," Landour, Mussoorie, the wife of J A Robinson, of a son.
TAYLER—July 12, at Bhagulpur, the wife of Reginald A Wood Tayler, of a son.

DEATHS.

COTTON—August 5, at Lahore, David Cotton, suddenly, of heart disease, in his sixty-seventh year.
CULLINAN—August 6, at Naini Tal, of enteric fever, Captain J E Cullinan, the Royal Irish.
TAYLOR—August 5, at Khanpur, after a long and painful illness, the wife of W M Taylor, Locomotive Foreman, North-Western Railway.
THOMSON—August 9, at "Palmlands," Kilpauk, Madras, Emily, the beloved wife of Mr George Thomson, aged 43 years.
SAVAGE—July 31, at Belgaum, Sergeant Charles W G Savage, 1st Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment, aged 39 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1893.

THE message of the Queen-Empress gives expression to the deep feeling of regret with which the whole Empire will hear of the lamentable religious riots that have broken out in this city. It will be the heartfelt wish of everyone that her Majesty's hope that the deplorable commotion, which has cost so many lives, may subside without further effusion of blood. Since Friday, at noon, when outwardly all was peace, over fifty persons have been slain, over a thousand wounded, and thirteen hundred prisoners encumber the jails. It cannot be alleged on this occasion, as was asserted when a similar outbreak occurred nineteen years since, that there was any remissness on the part of the authorities in calling out the troops and placing cannon in the streets. Within an hour and-a-half of the first conflict, Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, asked for the co-operation of the military, which was instantly afforded by Colonel Shortland, the *locum tenens* of General Budgen. But prompt as was the arrival of the troops at the scene of the first disturbance, the riots spread with even greater rapidity to other districts, with the melancholy results just indicated The Government has sent considerable reinforcements of European and Native troops from Poona, and detachments of armed Mofussil police have been drafted in from the Tanna and other districts. Yet the disturbances show small sign of abatement, the lulls that from time to time give hope of a return of tranquillity being generally followed by more violent outbreaks. There seems to be some ground for the apprehension that the riots may continue for many days to come, unless some successful effort be made by the leaders of the Hindu and Mussalman communities to allay the growing feeling of exasperation, which receives pabulum with every increase in the number of victims on either side and the lengthening catalogue of temples defiled and mosques wrecked.

If such an effort be not at once made, and with sufficient energy to give promise of success, it will become the duty of the Government to devise means to deliver this great city—with an industrial population little short of a million of the Queen's subjects—from the thraldom of budmashes who are fast taking the place of the bigots and fanatics who first broke the public peace. It is a desecration of the name of religion to ascribe to that divine principle the brutal outrages which yesterday, as on Saturday, marked the progress of the riots. How is it possible to regard as in any way associated with a religious idea, the savage murder of a Hindu in broad day, in the open street, right in the very heart of the city, who was cut down with an axe and left where he lay because he had the temerity to walk into a locality chiefly inhabited by Mahomedans. The body was found by the patrol only a few yards away, from the head-quarters of the police authorities. This audacious murder, almost under the eyes of justice, was balanced by another no less atrocious, committed about the same time yesterday afternoon, close to the compound of the Byculla Club. An inoffensive man, whose appearance did not denote what his race or religion might be, when walking along the street, was accosted by two Hindus, apparently coolies, who came out of a chawl close by, and asked whether he was a Hindu or a Mussulman. He answered with fatal frankness that he was a Mussulman. According to an eye-witness scores of Hindus at once rushed out of the chawl, and setting upon the old man, beat him to death. Information of the murder was conveyed without loss of time to the Commissioner of Police, who proceeded to the spot and arrested in the chawl the sixteen men, who had taken part in the crime. The dying man recognised the two men who first accosted, and first struck him. Similar cases of killing at sight are of constant occurrence. In the course of the arduous duty performed by the Bombay Light Horse in the northern districts of the city on Saturday, a Hindu was slain in the open road over which they had passed five minutes before; and a little later they came upon a Mussulman slain with equal recklessness in the public road outside the gate of one of the Chinchpoogli Mills. Even in the Queen's Road, where Europeans are continually passing, a few minutes sufficed to enable four or five Mussulmans to kill a Hindu whom they chanced to meet on that highway. Quite in a like spirit a Pathan yesterday foully assaulted a Hindu woman in a crowded thoroughfare, in insolent disregard of the fact that the police were at hand, and able to seize him on the spot. There is nothing of the religious element in all this, or in the looting of the shops of poor tradesmen, and the wanton destruction of all their little stock-in-trade. We are here in presence of crime, pure and simple, and it is not the less necessary to put it down promptly with the strong hand, because it ever and anon takes the form of wrecking and defiling temples and mosques. It is intolerable that the city should be for an indefinite period subjected to the lawless tyranny of irresponsible and uncontrollable mobs, mainly composed of the dregs of the city. As we write, we learn that five Hindus have been seized in Grant Road—one of the chief thoroughfares in the native town—as they were stooping over a prostrate Mussulman in the act of cutting his throat. This appalling murder may or may not have been a requital of the cutting down of the Hindu in a neighbouring street a few short hours before; but it is time that these bloody *vendette* should come peremptorily to an end, lest worse befal.

It is perfectly obvious that the Government must soon very seriously consider whether swift and stern justice should not be meted out to such ruffians when caught red-handed in the public streets. If the decision should be that a sufficient time has been allowed to permit the effervescence to subside under the operation of the ordinary course of law, it may be expedient that the restoration of order should be entrusted to the hands of the General who is now responsible for the safety of the peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the city. From this point of view, the absence of his Excellency the Governor at Poona, which is for the time being the seat of Government, has undoubtedly the advantage of allowing to the military authorities on the spot greater freedom of action. The public have every reason to place confidence in the prudence and energy of the General in command, and of the Acting Commissioner of Police. Lord Harris has responded by return of wire to every demand made by the local authorities, who are now in possession of a force sufficient to meet any emergency. The appointment of twelve prominent European Magistrates at the request, it is understood, of the Acting Commissioner of Police, has immensely facilitated the steps necessary to hasten the restoration of peace and order in the city. If it should be that there is still time for wise counsels and persuasive influence to re-establish harmony between the two great communities which untoward circumstances have for the moment placed in a position of mutual hostility, it will be necessary to seize the occasion and act at once. We are glad to learn on good authority that Mr. Haridas, the Dewan of Junagadh, a statesman of broad views and proved capacity, is endeavouring to bring about a conference of the leading men of the Mussulman and Hindu communities, with a view to appeasing the present ill-feeling and establishing a better understanding—for the future. It is the more appropriate that Mr. Haridas should take the lead in this endeavour, as it was in the State of Junagadh, where he has done so much for both communities, that the fortuitous outbreak at Prabhas-Pattan occurred, and led by an inexplicable chain of evil destiny, to the present far more terrible outbreak in this great and civilised city. If the Dewan, who is now in Bombay, and has just been honoured by the Government with a seat on the Opium Commission, succeeds in this role of peace-maker he will have deserved well of his country.

ON Saturday his Excellency the Governor inquired of the local authorities whether his personal presence in Bombay would be desirable. The reply was that it would be more expedient that his Excellency should be at Poona, where he could see that immediate effect was given to the requirements of those on the spot. The prompt despatch of the troops was due to the direct intervention of the Governor.

THOUGH the general system of Abkari Administration remained unchanged throughout the year in the Bombay Presidency, the revenue increased all round. Still-head duty and tree-tax rates were as usual subject to considerable variations in different localities. In Bombay, for instance, the duty on toddy spirit of twenty-five degrees under proof was again raised by two annas per gallon and that of sixty degrees by an anna and one pie, whilst in Kolaba and Thana districts they were raised by four annas and two annas respectively. In Surat city and its outskirts, but not throughout the district, it was raised by four annas, whilst in the Native States under the Kaira farm the rates were assimilated to those of the adjacent Baroda territory. In Surat it was found necessary to take special measures as regards the tree-tax by raising it, in order to check the excessive consumption of toddy, but elsewhere the tax underwent no alteration during the past year. In Sind, where the revenue leapt from six lakhs and sixty thousand rupees to seven lakhs and twenty-one thousand, the only important changes were the remission of fees on wholesale country liquor shops, and the cancellation of the rule under which double fees were charged for retail licenses issued to distillers. The object is the disassociation of the retail business from the manufacture. But the experiment proved a failure, and its discontinuance was the result. As we have remarked, the revenue in all provinces has increased, but an exception must be made in the case of Aden, where the decrease is, after all, but a matter of seven hundred rupees. In the Presidency Proper the figures rose from eighty to eighty-three lakhs, and the total from eighty-seven lakhs and thirty-six thousand to ninety lakhs and sixty-seven thousand rupees. The country liquor revenue has increased by something under three lakhs. In Bombay town and island close upon twenty thousand trees were tapped, an increase of two thousand on the preceding year, notwithstanding the increased duty. The quantity of raw toddy was much less than usual, and the supply being shorter, larger quantities of mhowra spirit were consumed. The most noteworthy fact in respect of foreign liquor imported into Bombay, was the reduction of about eleven per cent. in the quantity of all beer and other fermented liquors brought in. Though no explanation of this feature is offered, it is believed that it is to be found in the fact that an unprecedentedly large quantity was imported in 1890-91, and the consequent overstocked state of the market. Though the still-head consumption was not appreciably affected by the raising of the duty, the revenue improved considerably, and the six hundred cases of illicit distillation do not amount to a serious percentage. The preventive establishment gets the credit of this for their increased activity. With these improved results it is noteworthy that the expenditure of the department was somewhat diminished.

A FORTNIGHT ago, writes our London correspondent, the *Standard* published in prominent type the following announcement:—"Reuter's Agency is authorised to state that the various statements made from time to time regarding Lord Lansdowne's successor in the post of Viceroy of India are unauthorized and quite premature. Lord Lansdowne's term of office does not expire for some time yet, and up to the present the appointment has not been offered to anyone." The statement is not very important, except as showing that up to that date no one has been definitely selected. The name of Lord Cromer has again come forward. In Cairo it seems to be taken for granted that he is the coming man, and, as might be supposed, the anti-English papers in the Egyptian capital are delighted beyond measure at the prospect of this masterful diplomatist being removed to some sphere of labour, where he will not be able to checkmate the intrigues of certain foreigners. From one point of view these jubilations may defeat the object of Lord Cromer's enemies, as their animosity may confirm the Earl of Rosebery in the unwillingness he is said to express to being deprived of the assistance of such an able Lieutenant. At any rate, the Ministerial organ thinks it necessary to assure "our French and Egyptian friends," that if the Indian Viceroyalty is bestowed upon Lord Cromer it will be in recognition of his many brilliant services, not as a concession to an intrigue hatched by Abdul Hamid and Abbas Hilmi at the instigation of French advisers. This outspokenness is refreshing, coming from a quarter where there is, or seems to be, a desire, too frequently manifested, of looking at our foreign relatives through foreign spectacles. By the way, talking of Egypt there are sober-minded Frenchmen in London who tell you that the outcry against our continued occupation of the Nile Valley is insincere. At any rate, there can be little doubt that one not uninfluential section of the French population—the holders of Egyptian securities—would be in a state of panic if England were to decide to evacuate the country, and leave her unreasonable and ungrateful detractors to their own resources.

A REPORT on the administration of military works by the Public Works Department shows that the long-disputed claims for compensation for loss to Provincial revenues by the transfer of military works at the larger stations to the control of the Director-General of Military Works has at last been settled. Seventy thousand rupees was the estimated loss, but the Government of India refused to entertain the claim for this amount, and after two years agreed to pay thirty-five thousand. The Bombay Government, recognising the inadvisability of further disputing the matter, agreed to the terms which the Secretary of State had already approved. In the smaller stations with which the report deals, therefore something like two lakhs of rupees has been expended, of which only fifty thousand has been for original works. Of buildings for the accommodation of troops the only work has been in the Ahmedabad district, where the old Persian barracks in the camp have been repaired, small magazines and stables have been erected for other garrisons, and water-supplies have been improved. Fortifications have been extended. The Ahmedabad fortified post has been completed; Purundhur and Ahmednugger forts have been improved and strengthened, while the conversion of the old Arsenal at Malegaon into a fortified post has been pushed on. A store-room has been converted into a caponier, a second caponier has been constructed to command the north and east sides, the walls have been raised, and loopholes and banquettes provided, and a steel-plated gate for the main entrance is now all that is necessary to complete the work.

JUDGMENT was given last week in the Sub-Judge's court at Mussoorie in the case of Macauliffe *versus* Wilson. It may be remembered that the former, who is an ex-Punjab Civilian, sued Mr. Wilson, one of the Directors for Rs. 20,950, the price of 147 shares in the late Himalaya Bank. Mr. Macauliffe stated that he was induced to part with his money by means of fraudulent misrepresentation on the part of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Vansittart was retained for the plaintiff and Mr. Ross Alston for the defendant. The case was concluded last Monday, and decided in favour of the former for Rs. 16,170, less dividends received and plus interest at 6 per cent.

IN May last, writes the Allahabad paper, we reported the capture of Durug Singh, the Bundelkund dacoit, who after a long career of crime was caught with seven or eight followers on the borders of Hamirpur and the Alipura jagir. Investigation, trial and judgment have followed in due course, and now the sentence of death passed upon Durug, and upon some of his gang by the Courts of the Bundelkhand Agency has been confirmed by the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The Tantia of Bundelkhand comes of a family well known along the borders of Hamirpur and the neighbouring Native States, who formerly held the village of Jainjan in British territory. Many years ago, however, they were dispossessed on account of non-payment of revenue, and from that day to this some member of the family has generally been in outlawry. It is strange that in spite of this, the family, though showing a well-developed spirit of revenge, appear to have nourished no grudge against the British Government or its officers. Durug himself, like many another dacoit, has some real or imaginary grievance, which he thought justified him in living at the expense of the subjects of those States at the hands of whose rulers he considered himself to have suffered. He was arrested some two years ago for a dacoity committed in the Panna State, and was under trial when he escaped from custody on the day of the Dasehra. He walked openly through the crowd, and when he found that his escape had been discovered he passed himself off as an officer of the Panna State in charge of a pursuit party. He had managed to get off his irons by using some acid, which was procured for him by two warders who became members of his gang and supplied him with arms at the time of his escape. Since then he has committed about 20 dacoities, some accompanied by murder, and these he admits, but he denies that he was present at the dacoity for which he was first arrested. His gang at the last consisted of only a few desperadoes, the members of other bands that had been previously broken up, and a youth called from his age and appearance "Bare-i Raja"—who is amongst those ordered to be hanged—is credited with being the most fiendishly cruel of the whole crew. Their execution will remove the last and perhaps the worst of these land-pirates from the Bundelkhand Agency.

REVERTING again to the prospects of the new 3½ per cent. loan, writes the *Pioneer*, we understand that London has so far made no sign in the matter of tenders. The loan was announced at home in the usual course; but tenders are not receivable in England; they must all be made in India, and in the case of non-residents by agents nominated here. These agents are always the Exchange Banks, so under the circumstances, considering the controversy over the belated silver, it is not surprising that there should be no enthusiasm over the loan. There is, however, ample time for English tenders to be made, and if the Secretary of State were only to declare that he would continue to refuse offers for his bills below 1s. 4*d.*, or even below 1s. 3⅞*d.*, the London market would jump at the loan. The fact is that the Secretary of State's timidity and the infantile ignorance of Mr. Russell in interpreting the action of the Government of India in the House of Commons have destroyed all confidence in the recent currency action and minimised its proper effect in London. Each Wednesday the banks argue that the Secretary of State must give in the next week, and in that anticipation they naturally hold off; whereas if his Lordship were only to say that he meant to stick to his guns they would buy his bills at once. The policy of the India Office since June 26th has been the most fatuous that could have been adopted, and it is impossible to gather the meaning of it. If it had not been for the outcry in India the Secretary of State would probably be selling bills now for what they would fetch. As it is he will not declare that he has really fixed a minimum, though his refusal to sell is in a measure indicative of such a determination. Hence the uncertainty in the exchange market which reacts upon the prospects of the new loan. If London was once to understand that the 1s. 3 7-8d. minimum is real and not to be departed from, English tenders for the loan should come in with a rush and enable it to be floated at least at par.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRESIDENTIAL ARMIES BILL.

LONDON, AUG 12.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question from Sir Arthur Hayter said the views of the Viceroy on the Presidential Armies Bill were consonant with Lord Kimberley's, who only consented to the amendment touching the Commanders, to facilitate its passing the Lords.

THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

LONDON, AUG. 12.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has been appointed to the Command of the Aldershot Division.

THE EGYPTIAN CABINET.

Latest advices from Cairo state that the troubles in the Egyptian Cabinet have been settled.

THE UGANDA FORCES.

AUG. 13.

Colonel Colville, of the Grenadier Guards, Captain Gibb, of the Worcesters, Captain Besant, of the Norfolks, and Lieutenant Thurston, of the Oxfords, have started for Uganda, to command the Soudanese troops there.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Middlesex has beaten Gloucester by an innings and ninety-one runs.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A serious accident occurred to a train near Pontypridd yesterday, owing to the first three carriages, which were crammed with holiday-makers, having been derailed on a steep embankment and completely shattered. Fifteen people were killed and fifty injured.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 11.

At the conclusion of the Silver debate in the House of Representatives votes will be taken in the first place on the Silvermen's Bill providing for Free Coinage at an increased ratio and then on the Bill introduced by Mr. Wilson, to-day, repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman Act, retaining the clauses regarding legal tender, the qualities of silver, and maintaining the parity of the metals.

AUG. 12.

A large majority of the House of Representatives are in favour of the Repeal of the Sherman Act, and the Silver men will now concentrate their attack on the Senate, where the majority is but small against it.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 12.

The latest report is that Surgeon-Major Fenn will accompany Sir M. Durand and staff to Kabul as Medical Officer, but confirmation of the report is not obtainable, as no official news has reached the Principal Medical Officer at Simla.

It is further reported that Dr. Harvey will officiate as Medical Officer to the Viceroy during Dr. Fenn's absence.

Sir Donald probably leaves Simla for Peshawar to-morrow.

THE NEW BOMBAY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 12.

Major-General Nairne proceeds on ten days' leave to Simla before taking up the command of the Bombay Army next week.

APPOINTMENT.

Surgeon-Major Fenn, Viceregal Staff, has been nominated by H. E. the Viceroy as Medical Officer to Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission to Kabul.

GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

Colonel G. C. Bird, Commanding Myingyan District, has been awarded good service pension available by the death of Major-General Sir T. Pears.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONFERENCE AT ROME.

Surgeon-General Cunningham, Sanitary Adviser, India Office; Deputy-Surgeon General Charles, Retired List; and Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham, Calcutta, will represent India at the International Medical Conference at Rome next month.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

The 23rd Pioneers, who will cross the Babusar Pass as soon as possible, will halt at Chilas to complete the defensive position there.

Supplies will be sent up by the new route immediately.

Bridges broken by the recent floods have been repaired.

If it is found necessary a wing of another Pioneer Regiment may be employed in Khagan.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has offered the complete southern portion of the road constructed by the Public Works Agency; the Government of India bearing the cost.

Companies 4 and 6, Bengal Sappers march from Kohala to join the 23rd Pioneers on Monday.

TRIAL OF THE HIMALAYA BANK OFFICIALS.

An inquiry before the District Magistrate into the charges brought against the officials of the Himalaya Bank was resumed on Friday. Sells, re-called, proved the statements made by the Public Prosecutor in his opening speech regarding the hundis given to the Bank by the defendants Munton, Wilson, and Greenway, amounting to Rs. 14,500, thus swelling the cash balance. On the 30th June, 1890, by Greenway's order these hundis were treated as cash, under the head "coin" and shown under the head "cash and drafts" in the balance-sheet. Cash and drafts in the balance-sheet for the second half of 1890, were swelled by the amount of six drafts drawn by Lionel Hearsey on the Himalaya Bank, aggregating to Rs. 30,000. They were never cashed. Moss knowing the failure to cash them ordered the whole amount to be debited to cash, and Rs. 30,000 were consequently included in "cash and drafts" in the balance-sheet of 30th December 1890. Greenway went on leave early in January, 1891, and returned about the 3rd March. Some time afterwards he asked witness how the amount of cash balance had been arrived at. Witness said by the inclusion of Hearsey's draft. Further examination of Sell's was postponed; and cross-examination reserved. The next witness, King, accountant had examined the balance-sheets for 1890 with special attention to the items on assets, loans, &c., cash, and treasury drafts, and divisible balance. He made notes during his examination of accounts, Refreshing his memory by the notes he stated that on 30th June, 1890, out of item "loans, &c.," Rs. 9,06,000 odd were bad and unrealisable. After giving credit for value of securities and interest on these the bad accounts taken to profit on 30th June, 1890, was Rs. 54,000 odd; similarly on 31st December, 1890, bad debts included in assets were Rs. 9,90,000 odd; and interest on these taken to profit was Rs. 30,225; the total amount of the reserve fund, doubtful debt, liquidation account, unrealised interest account, and shareholders' capital at the end of December was Rs. 4,57,000. No profits were made in 1890. The case is proceeding.

THE RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SATURDAY, 10 A. M.

Two squadrons of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, under Colonel Jones, left Poona for Bombay, by special train this morning. The Officers with the troops are Lieutenants Griffith, Baynes, Pillow, Loring, and Surgeon-Captain Lyons.

Reinforcements will be despatched during the day if necessary.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

AN APPEAL TO THE LEADERS OF COMMUNITIES.

POONA, AUG. 12.

At the Legislative Council meeting, this afternoon, the Governor alluded to the riots now proceeding in Bombay. His Excellency said: Before proceeding to the business on the agenda paper, I have to say I have been asked by an honorable member if there is any objection to give information as to the very deplorable agitation which has appeared in Bombay City yesterday, and which is going on to-day. Under the circumstances it seems to me there is no objection to my giving that information, though the rules for asking questions are not adhered to. I have power of foregoing the time laid down in those rules, and I think I am justified in giving the information. The information I have received amounts to this, that the riots yesterday were serious enough to necessitate the aid of the garrison of Bombay, European and Native, being called in aid of the civil power. Some 200 arrests were made, and 200 persons were injured. The strain on the police force was reported to be very severe, and the Inspector-General of Police is drafting into Bombay bodies of mofussil police from those districts whence they can best be spared. Two squadrons of the Poona Horse were despatched early this morning, and special magistrates were appointed last night. I regret to add that the latest information is not favourable. Rioting commenced again this morning in widely-separated parts of the city, but I fear from the information I have received from the military authorities, that it has concentrated itself again in a serious form. A third squadron of Light Horse has been despatched, and a party has been landed from the ships of the Indian Squadron and Indian Marine, and the Commissioner of Police has instructions to ask for all the aid he desires. I hope myself that the presence of the Cavalry will be more efficacious than anything else in dispersing the mobs, experience having shown that the mere passage to and fro in the streets prevents the crowds from collecting.

Gentlemen, we shall do all we can to suppress this dangerous agitation as speedily as possible. But there is another force which can be brought to bear on excited passions, quite as effectual as anything Government can do, and that is the moral suasion of the leaders of these communities concerned, and I take this opportunity of calling upon those leaders to use the influence of their learning and their positions to dissuade their co-religionists from further acts of violence on this occasion, and on every occasion to do their utmost to check any indications of an outburst of a similar character. I pass no opinion on the causes of this outbreak. It would ill-become me to do so at this stage. But wherever the fault may really be, I am justified in enlisting on the side of law and order every force that can be brought to bear against the riot or the agitation. On these grounds I call on the leaders of the communities arrayed against each other to add their moral influence to the executive power of Government.

EXCITEMENT IN POONA.

Considerable excitement prevails in Poona at the news from Bombay, and exaggerated reports are circulated as to the injury to persons. The telegraph office is almost besieged with telegrams to friends.

His Excellency the Governor has been in constant communication with the Commissioner of Police, and the latter has urgently asked for military assistance, as the police and forces were unable to cope with the outlying districts.

General Gatacre had an interview with the Governor during the night, and with remarkable smartness two hundred and forty sabres were despatched to Bombay fully equipped. One hundred mofussil police are also under orders to proceed to Bombay during the night. Thirteen Special Magistrates were appointed by his Excellency, namely:—

Mr. Acworth	Mr. H. Phipson.
Dr. Weir	Mr. Cotton
Mr. Little.	Mr. Forrest
Colonel Shortland.	Captain Walshe
Mr. Vincent.	Colonel Osborne,
Mr. Beatty, Supt., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Police.	Mr J. M. Campbell, Collector.
Mr. Maidment, Supt., G I. P. Ry. Police.	A. M. T. Jackson.

Lord Harris has been engaged the whole night with the matter, and personally witnessed the despatch of the troops this morning.

Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, has reported to the Governor at ten o'clock this morning, that riots were renewed, chiefly in the outlying districts, where it was difficult to keep guard. The excitement is still great, and the strain on the men heavy. The whole of the 2nd Lancers have been despatched by a special to Bombay, and the Poona Horse have been called here from Sirur. One Wing of the Lancashire Fusiliers and one Wing of the 25th Bombay Rifles are under orders to proceed immediately for Bombay. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty. Two hundred and fifty of the Mofussil police have been sent on armed with buckshot.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 10.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, AUG. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, AUG. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, left here this evening.

HONGKONG, AUG. 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Orion, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, AUG. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left here this morning for Bombay.

COLOMBO, AUG. 13.

Mail steamer Rosetta from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
Bar Silver	34⅝

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	40,000	bales.
" " " Surats	Nil	"
" " Imports of Cotton	17,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil	
" " Stock of Cotton	1,242,000	"
" " " Surats	23,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	7,000	"

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 12.

10 p.m.	79·1

SUNDAY, AUGUST 13.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	83·7
4 p.m.	82·9

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 28.

THE unfortunate situation created by the rather high-handed proceedings, to use a mild expression, of France in Siam seems to be less acute than it was a few days ago; at any rate, there is a calmer feeling in this country, and we shall probably see an improvement in the tone of French journalists when the general election is over. The more moderate attitude of the Paris newspapers observable when the last mail closed did not last very long. The return of Lord Dufferin to the Rue St. Honore was at first hailed as a blessing to our neighbours, but his Excellency had not been in Paris more than twenty-four hours when the boulevardiers recalled their former words. For reasons best known to themselves they now regarded the arrival of the British Ambassador at his post as a sort of menace to France, and the Foreign Minister, M. Develle, seems to have been influenced by the prevailing clamour, if we may judge from the studious way, he appears to avoid our representative. Lord Dufferin had an interview with him on Saturday, but could not see him again until Wednesday. M. Develle may have been unable to see his lordship in the meantime, but it looks uncommonly as if he did not wish to hear too much about our claims until the whole subject of the blockade—the pacific blockade as it is called—was settled. While there is undoubtedly a *prima facie* ground for German hints that English diplomacy has allowed itself to be outwitted by the French, it is some consolation to know that the authorities of the Quai d'Orsay, and not only they but the people of France, generally, are now aware that England does not recognise the absurd pretensions originally put forward by the invaders to the whole of the left bank of the Mekong as far as the Chinese frontier. I explained last week that France was pressing Siam to cede territory that belonged to another Power, a fact that nobody across the Channel seemed to be aware of until my friend M. Villars of the *Debats* had the courage to state the fact. It is not only England who has something to say about these ridiculous demands. China even more than ourselves is interested in the maintenance of the *status quo* and there have been one or two significant warnings within the past few days that may possibly account for the dissensions we hear of in the French Ministry. Lord Rosebery's attitude so far as we can form any judgment at present seems to be correct. He does not wish to interfere with the quarrel between France and Siam as to the lower part of the Mekong, but with regard to the upper reaches of that great stream he is apparently prepared to say "thus far and no farther." The English public have entire confidence in his management of foreign affairs, and it is to be hoped that he will not be hampered by those of his colleagues in the Cabinet who it is notorious do not share his more healthy views respecting our Imperial obligations. A great deal of ignorant rubbish is being written by certain superior journalists on the subject of buffer States, but the attempt to pour ridicule on those who are opposed to our frontiers being coterminous with those of France has completely failed. These wiseacres were answered by Lord Rosebery last night when he pointed out that such a frontier would "involve both States in great military expenditure and cause liability to panic." There is some anxiety as to France's intentions with respect to Battambang and Ankor. The geographical position of these provinces on the right bank of the Mekong and within easy marching distance of Bangkok makes their possession by France extremely undesirable from our standpoint. This will readily be seen by a glance at the map, and yet I am told this afternoon that the French Government intend to keep Battambang and Ankor.

For the credit of the mother of Parliaments one could wish that the account of last night's proceedings in the House of Commons could be obliterated from the page of history. When the Home Rule Bill was introduced everybody expected there would be some unpleasant episodes, but no one could have imagined such disgraceful scenes as those that marked the close of the Committee stage. No self-respecting Britisher, be he English, Scotch, or Irish, can read the account of the disorderly behaviour of a portion of her Majesty's "faithful Commons"—faithful Commons indeed!—without a feeling of shame and humiliation. The row culminating in a free fight would have been more suitable to a low pothouse than to what before the degeneracy of our Parliamentary manners used to be called the first assembly of gentlemen. Mr. Gladstone, when asked this afternoon to institute an inquiry into the matter referred to what happened as a very serious fact in the history of the House of Commons, and we can readily see what capital is provided for the enemies of our institutions, to use the dignified words of the Speaker, when he was called on to quell the disturbance. Mr. T. P. O'Connor's impulsiveness and want of control was the starting point, but the real authors of the affair were, it seems, two English members—Mr. Logan who sits as a Gladstonian for one of the Leicestershire divisions, and Mr. Hayes Fisher, the Conservative member for Fulham, who must to-day be very sorry for having allowed his party spirit to overcome his judgment.

Mr. "Willie" Redmond who is so fond of contrasting the state of crime in one of our East-Anglian shires with the condition of County Clare ought to feel under some obligation to Mr. Justice Mathews, that learned Judge, who seems to have lived down the opprobrium that he acquired by presiding over the unlucky Evicted Tenants Commission, for his remarks at Essex Assizes are very painful reading to Englishmen. His Lordship described the calendar as heavy and discouraging; in fact it took one back to times which it was hoped had passed for ever. The comparatively large number of offences against women and children with which he had to deal certainly justified him in saying that there was a deplorable lack of training somewhere. Two of the cases were of peculiar atrocity, the accused being actually the fathers of the poor victims. The Judge who is anything but a cynic and scoffer could not refrain from expressing a wish that some of the missionary exertions lavished—he was unwilling to say squandered—in foreign lands should be devoted to some of the districts in England where the moral sterility was as great as in any country in the world. Fortunately Essex in the matter of lawbreaking is not typical of the country as a whole, for at some of the Assizes the Judges have had the pleasure of remarking on the lightness of the calendars. At the Old Bailey the Grand Jury shocked by certain instances of human depravity brought before them have made a presentment recommending corporal punishment in cases of criminal violence to young girls. The Common Sergeant in promising to forward the recommendation to the proper quarter seemed to imply that owing to the feeling entertained by many persons against flogging the result would be *nil*. Mr. Asquith, however, is an independent man, and his decision in the matter is probably not such a foregone conclusion as Sir Forrest Fulton appeared to think. However that may be, there is reason for believing that public opinion on the question of the cat-o'nine-tails has undergone a change since the excellent Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has brought to light an amount of barbarity previously unsuspected.

Old Wykehamists on your side will read with unmingled pleasure the accounts of the celebration of the Quincentenary of their famous school. The general interest that the affair has aroused to say nothing of the almost boylike enthusiasm of the grave and revered seigniors who assisted in the rejoicings shows how much in spite of certain well-known defects Englishmen value the public school life of this country. Among the most interesting features of the day was the presentation, through Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, I.C.S., of an address from a large body of former pupils now filling positions of dignity and responsibility throughout India. It seems to have been made a reproach to Winchester that it has not produced many men of genius but that distinguished Wykehamist, the Earl of Selborne, in proposing the time-honoured toast "Omnibus Wiccamicis" alluded to this, as a matter of little consequence. He argued that public schools do not exist for the purpose of creating great geniuses, but for the production of what he pleasantly styled men of golden mediocrity, honest men and true who would do their duty in life. He is content with a school that has trained men of the stamp of Christopher, Wordsworth, and Herbert Stewart. Moreover, Lord Selborne seems to hold that geniuses, poetical and otherwise, are born not made. At any rate, he doubts whether Shelley or Byron or Wellington owed much to the pains bestowed upon them by their school-masters. Some people would go further and maintain that the special gifts of a youthful geniuses may run the risk of being blunted by the machine-like regularity of the training imparted at our great educational establishments.

Mr. Robert Peel, grandson of the celebrated Sir Robert Peel, is only twenty-six years of age, but he has been before the public in various ways a good deal of late. A day or two ago his reversionary interest in the settled estate of his family was put up for auction by direction of the mortgages, but was not sold, the highest bid being only £40,000, which would be considered a mere bagatelle, at Monte Carlo, where Mr. Peel sometime since created almost as great a sensation by his play as Mr. Wells, now pining in one of her Majesty's convict establishments. Englishmen are proud of historic names, and they would like to see Mr. "Bobby" Peel, as his intimates call him, occupying the position in public life for which he is fitted.

With the object of talking over the proposed formation of an Indian party in Parliament, Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Caine gave a dinner last night, at the House of Commons, to a number of their colleagues. Amongst those present were Messrs. Samuel Smith, Dadabhai Naoroji, A. Webb, W. A. Hunter, Herbert Paul, R. T. Reid, Q.C., Jacob Bright, Alfred Chillingworth, E. Wason, John Herbert Roberts (a young Welsh member, who is to be married next Tuesday, to one of Mr. Caine's daughter), Swift MacNeill, C. E Schwann, Walter McLaren, and J. E. Ellis. After dinner Sir W. Wedderburn read a short statement giving particulars of the Indian Parliamentary Committees of 1853 and 1883 presided over by Mr. John Bright, and of the work subsequently done by the late Mr. Slagg. Sir William concluded by proposing the formation in a spirit of sympathy with and justice towards India of a Parliamentary Committee to look after Indian questions. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Caine, supported by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Jacob Bright, and unanimously agreed to Those present, together with Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Sir Joseph Pease, who were unavoidably absent, were constituted the committee with power to add to their number. The company then adjourned to the legislative chamber in time to be spectators of the disgraceful scene to which I have already referred, and which is almost the sole topic of conversation to-day in every circle.

Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. Naoroji's Bill proposing to disestablish the Secretary of State's Council and to re-introduce the practice of holding Parliamentary inquiries into Indian affairs every twenty years is not yet in print, and I believe has not up to the present been drafted. The prospects of its being discussed, much less of its being passed, this session, are very remote. There is a growing feeling that the Council as an institution is doomed, but its demise is probably further off than some of our ardent reformers suppose.

With reference to certain observations I made recently regarding the treatment of Indian princes, it is rumoured in the clubs, that at a recent State Ball the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the Raja of Kapurthala, the Thakore Saheb of Morvee, and the Thakore Saheb of Gondal sat in a row, and if they attempted to move, were bidden by the official in charge to remain in their places. This is, it may be hoped, what Mr. Gladstone would call "gross and enormous exaggeration," but it would seem that the rules of the India Office or those of Buckingham Palace, whichever it is, are not quite what they ought to be. One hears a great deal of talk about a rather ludicrous incident that is said to have occurred at the Palace three weeks ago on the occasion of the Wedding Breakfast. An officer of her Majesty's Army, who was present at that function, in attendance upon one of the Princes, received an intimation from an India Office official—so it is reported—not to eat anything! This sounds like a quotation from an *opera bouffe*, but I am assured, by those who ought to know, that it is a fact. If this sort of thing is to be common, there will probably be no great eagerness, displayed by officers in India to get sent home with Native Princes.

We are without detailed particulars respecting the drowning of the Maharaja of Bhavnagar's attendant at Folkestone but I hear that the unfortunate man had been suffering from fever accompanied with delirium. The first intimation of the sad affair was conveyed by finding the poor fellow's turban on the beach. The body was subsequently discovered some distance away. His Highness, I hear, feels the loss of his domestic very much.

From a well-informed source, I hear that Lord Roberts has twice refused the Gibraltar Governorship, and that he is anxious to obtain the Aldershot Command. His request is not, it seems, favourably entertained at the War Office, and at present everything points to his being passed over. Lord Roberts has been told that he is too great a man for the post, to which he persistently replies that he is the best custodian of his own dignity. Another objection to his being appointed is, that the Army wants Aldershot as a training place for its budding generals, and not for those who are at the top of the tree. The Duke of Connaught is supposed to be the chosen one for this command, but still the situation is rather embarrassing for the individual who is responsible for the selection.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

[illegible]—Via B[illegible], perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via [illegible] Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via [illegible], interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Cable Aden and Zanzibar section interrupted.

Communication with Nicaragua except San Juan del sul is interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the [illegible] during the 24 hours [illegible] p.m., of the 13th August, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via	Latest Date.				Time assumed in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.		Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	1	25	p.m.	15	44
Teheran	13	11	30	a.m.	...	27
Suez	13	2	25	p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 13th August, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	13	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
" Madras	..	11	...	1

A CONSTANTINOPLE correspondent, writing on the 16th, says that the latest illustration of the persecution to which the Armenians are subject comes from Stamboul itself. In the quarter of the capital called Gedik Pasha there is a congregation of Armenian Protestants numbering three hundred members. For forty-seven years this congregation has been obliged to worship in an ordinary house After long waiting the congregation, some thirteen years ago, became possessed of land in the quarter mentioned, and petitioned the Government for permission to erect a house of worship. A special map of the quarter, prepared by a Government official, shows that the majority of its inhabitants in the immediate vicinity are non-Mohammedan, and official examination shows that the erection of the proposed church would contravene no rule of the Government. Yet after thirteen years of waiting the congregation now learns that the city authorities have given in writing a positive refusal of the permit necessary. No reason is apparent save the hostility of the authorities to Protestant Armenians. The denial of the petition of the congregation is in flagrant contravention of Imperial promises and treaty obligations. Take note, adds the correspondent, that in a city of 500 mosques the officials interpose such difficulties, or give such an interpretation to existing regulations, as to prevent the native Protestants from securing a single building for use as a church.

THE MAHOMEDAN AND HINDU RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

MOSQUES, SHRINES, AND TEMPLES DESTROYED.

HUNDREDS OF RIOTERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

AUDACIOUS MURDERS IN THE OPEN STREET.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM POONA.

A MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

A Notification issued yesterday from the Political Department, was as follows:—

Bombay Castle, Aug. 13.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor received a telegram from her Majesty the Queen-Empress, last night, expressing her Majesty's grief at hearing of the religious riots in Bombay, and her hope that they might soon subside.

The Hindu and Mahomedan riots of Bombay, which commenced on Friday, have within the last two days assumed proportions unparalleled in their magnitude, and alarming in their gravity. They have wholly eclipsed the memory of the serious riots which took place between the Parsees and Mahomedans in this city in 1851 and 1874. The latter, compared with the present aspect of affairs, took place against a handful of Parsees, whose residences were confined within very limited areas, and who had no natural desire or purpose to fight their opponents, who enormously outnumbered them. Unlike the Parsees, however, the Hindus, attracted to Bombay by the mill industry, outnumber the Mahomedans by more than two to one the Mahomedans, hence the unexpected and unprecedented proportions into which the disturbances of the last two days have swelled. While the Parsees, in the years mentioned, had their chief residences confined to Candawalla Street, off Bhendy Bazaar, the Mohota Mohalla, off Pydhownee, Churney Wady, Dhobee Talao, and the Fort, the Hindus at present may be found occupying larger and more distant areas than the Mahomedans in all quarters of the city. If the Parsees then shut themselves up in their houses, leaving aside their usual avocations and ordinary work, having everything to lose, and nothing to gain, in an encounter with their adversaries, the Hindus of the present day are far more inflammable material, in which a spark ignited by religious differences might develop into a vast conflagration. Bearing in mind the character of these opposing elements in the present disturbances, the authorities were prepared for the renewed riots and excesses of Saturday morning. These, however, far exceeded the worst anticipations that could possibly have been formed, and proved beyond control simply from the extensive area over which they spread from one end of the city to the other.

The riots were renewed early on Saturday morning by the Hindus in reprisal for the excesses committed by the Mahomedans on Friday; and it might be said that, while the latter were triumphant on Friday, the former outshone them on Saturday in deeds of violence and lawlessness, resulting in the loss of many lives and injuries to between four and five hundred persons.

The most serious of all the riots was that which broke out on Saturday forenoon, near the Northbrook Gardens, wherein the lives of high police and military officers were placed in peril, and which might have ended in deplorable results, but for the timely assistance rendered by Colonel Scott with his detachment of the 5th Native Light Infantry. About 10 a.m., a funeral procession, consisting of about 500 Mahomedans, emerged from Tembkar Street to bury five Mahomedans in the Mahomedan grave-yard in Grant Road. As they went on, the doleful cries of the moollas, "La-Illa Illela, Mahomed-i-Russool-Illah" (*i. e.*, there is but one God, and Mahomed is his prophet) were significantly raised to the highest pitch to invite the attendance of all the Mahomedans who might hear them. In a short time, the effect of those cries were seen in the wonderfully increasing proportions of the funeral, which swelled into thousands of mourners. Superintendents Grennan and Ingram, Inspectors Nelmes and Morar Rao, and Constable Tighe with a body of native police, formed the van of the procession, the rear being brought up by some fifty men of the Marine Battalion, with fixed bayonets, under Creagh, Mr. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, accompanying the military. On preparing to turn homeward, the funeral party revealed its real character and purpose. They wanted to go into Coombharwada, the Hindu quarter, which the police would not allow. The cry of "din, din, police-ko-maro" was then raised, and the mourners, whose ranks had swelled to thousands, became truculent and defied the authorities. The police officers were hemmed in, and might have fared badly but for Lieut. Creagh rushing to their rescue with his men. The rioters seemed inclined to retreat. Suddenly, however, out of a narrow lane, where had lain in ambush a body of about two hundred Mahomedan roughs, armed with bludgeons, rushed forth and joined the rioters. They bore hard against the protecting forces, which Inspector Nolan joined afterwards. These officers acted with wonderful courage against overwhelming odds and in a critical position. At this juncture, Colonel Scott, with men of the 5th Native Infantry, dashed forward to the assistance of the protecting force and the tables were turned upon the rioters, who had tried to pull Lieut. Creagh off his horse, but were frustrated in their attempt. The military charged with fixed bayonets into the rioters, killing half a dozen and wounding about forty or fifty. Two earlier Mahomedan funeral parties had, on Saturday, made similar attempts, on their return homeward from the Grant Road burial-ground, to rush into the cross-streets off the Northbrook Gardens, which are inhabited by Hindus; but they were frustrated by the police and detachments of the Marine Battalion. The police must have had in their memories the exciting incident of the Parsee-Mahomedan Riot of 1874, when hundreds of Mahomedans accompanied the well-covered biers of some Mahomedans to the Sonapore burying-ground, where it was discovered that, while only one of the biers contained a corpse, the others were filled with clubs and weapons of a formidable character, which the mourners, on their way homeward, used against the Parsees residing in the street near the Dady Sett fire-temple.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, and Inspector Saunders had a narrow escape. A party of about seventy prisoners were being removed from the Pydhownee police station to the House of Correction, when a desperate attempt was made by a large body of Mahomedan rioters to rescue the prisoners from custody. The attempt would have been successful but for the gallant stand made by Mr. Vincent, Mr. Saunders, and men of the Lancashire Regiment, against some 1,500 Mahomedans armed with clubs, bludgeons and missiles, until a patrol party of the 5th Light Infantry came up to their assistance most opportunely, thus relieving them from a perilous position. Some of the rioters were wounded by the police rifles Other instances of peril, and the bravery and pluck of police officers, occurred on Friday evening in Grant Road, not far from the Northbrook Gardens. A large mass of the Julahees, weavers from Upper India, committed excesses at the Two Tanks, and could not be dispersed. The police officers stationed at the spot, Superintendent Ingram, Inspector Morar Rao, and Constable Tighe found themselves hemmed in on all sides, and would have fared badly were it not for the timely succour rendered by a detachment of the Marine Battalion, stationed there, one-half of which had been sent to quell a disturbance in Camateepoora. The rioters defied the military, who, in self-defence, fired two volleys into them, killing one and wounding others. In another instance, which occurred also in Grant Road on Friday, Inspectors Briscoe, Grey, and Ellis were pursued by a large body of Mahomedan rioters. They were all wounded, more or less, with stones and brick-bats, Mr. Grey having had his head cut and his uniform dyed in his blood. They were powerless against the vast horde of rioters and had to seek shelter in the house of a Mahomedan, through whose good offices they were eventually extricated from their perilous position.

Saturday morning, as already remarked, brought thousands of Hindu mill-hands into the vortex of the riots with an apparently pre-conceived purpose. Joined by a body of Purdesees, they assembled at the tramway terminus at Grant Road and marched off with the intention of wrecking Mr. Hajee Cassum's bungalow at Grant Road. Against that gentleman they seemed to bear a mysterious grudge in connection with a liberal contribution he is alleged to have made to the fund raised at Mr. Hajee Zenail Abadin's bungalow on Thursday last, for the defence of the Mahomedans in custody at Prabhas-Pattan. The rioters therefore directed all their fury against Mr. Hajee Cassum's bungalow, a valuable property. A detachment of the Marine Battalion came up to the spot and called upon the rioters to surrender, but on their defying them, charged them at the point of the bayonet killing three, wounding others, and taking a number into custody. The mass of the rioters then moved on to Tardeo, where the mill-hands of the Manockjee Petit Mill were compelled to stop work and to accompany them. The whole body, about 2,000 persons, then marched upon Mama-Arjani, the holy shrine situated on a small islet off the Mahaluxmee Vellard, and held in the highest veneration by every denomination of Mahomedans. The tide was low, and favoured the operations of the rioters. The shrine was soon demolished, its custodian was wounded, and a woman named Fatima, who had gone for worship, was robbed of ornaments, worth about Rs. 1,000. The rioters killed a man, named Hussein, and severely wounded another named Noor Mahomed. They encountered a body of some fifty Mahomedans, who, on hearing of the outrage, hurried off for the defence of the shrine, and a sharp struggle ensued, the Mahomedans faring the worse. Dr. Weir, one of the special magistrates, proceeded to the shrine with a body of the Mofussil police, who fired blank cartridges and arrested some of the rioters, forcing the others to disperse. Some men of the Indian Marine were stationed at the shrine to guard it from further outrage. The mill-hands, beaten off from Mahaluxmi, converged upon Chinchpoogly, where a free fight took place between them and some Mahomedans. There being no military force to spare for this distant district, a number of blue-jackets had their services utilised for the protection of the outlying districts. Later on a detachment of the Lancashire Regiment marched to Chinchpoogly when the riot was at its height. Heads were broken and faces disfigured. The military fired blank cartridges in vain, and the rioters made a rush upon them, but were eventually beaten back with much loss. Three were killed, others were wounded, and many were arrested. Escaping from Chinchpoogly, the Hindu rioters marched on to Girgaum, forming a large accession to the number already there. Several Borah shops were looted. Equipping themselves with the tins of kerosine oil obtained in the plunder, they poured the oil out upon the monuments in the mosque at Mangalwady and set fire to it, completely destroying it. Proceeding from Girgaum to Kalbadevi, the rioters tried to force open the shop of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, a Justice of the Peace, and a wealthy dealer in gold and silver embroidery-work; but failing in their efforts, they renewed them against the shop of Wajadali Khan, another dealer in embroidery-work, and robbed it of its valuable contents. They also looted several other shops. The police and the military subsequently arrested a number of the men, and they are now safely lodged in the House of Correction. Emboldened by their success, the rest, about 2 p.m. on Saturday, went as near as they could to the Mahomedan quarters, where they were opposed by the police. A hand-to-hand fight took place, and eventually the Hindu rioters dispersed to save themselves from arrest. Desultory fighting took place up to a late hour on Saturday afternoon in the unprotected districts. On the other hand, the Mahomedans polluted and wrecked some Hindu temples in Khetwady and Girgaum. They commenced operations by attacking the Hindu shopkeepers at the Arthur Crawford Market on Saturday morning. The ring-leaders were arrested by the police. At the Jackeria Musjid, a strong body of Mahomedans attacked the military and the police. One policeman was killed, and another wounded. The rioters defied a detachment of the 5th Native Infantry, who came to the rescue. They were eventually fired upon, and ten of them were wounded. Mahomedan rioters destroyed two Hindu temples at Durga Devi and Falkland Road, and committed other minor excesses in the course of the day. With regard to the dread of a Seedee rising, we have authority for mentioning a curious compact entered into by the heads of the sect with the police. The Seedee community of Bombay are governed by two kings, two queens, and two viziers, whose decrees are religiously obeyed, and whose word is supreme in all matters affecting the community. The compact in question has been executed by the two kings and queens, under the terms of which no Seedee can take part in any disturbance of the public peace, at any rate for the present.

INCIDENTS OF THE RIOTING.

WE have had great pleasure in referring to the valuable services rendered by the Bombay Light Horse, described in another column. This smart corps did excellent work in fifteen hours in the saddle; during the absence of all cavalry, the troops who turned out under Lieutenant Cuffe and Sergeant Symonds were of the greatest assistance to the authorities, and on Thursday night especially, did much useful work

The armouries of the Volunteers have to be strongly guarded, necessary, as their contents would in the hands of the bloodthirsty budmashes add greatly to the means of destruction.

The posting of strong guards round Malabar Hill where not only Europeans but many of the principal Parsi, Mahomedan, and Hindoo citizens reside has had a most re-assuring effect.

As there are large populations of respectable European, Parsi, Hindoos and Mahomedans in Byculla, Parel, and Mazagon, it is most desirable that strong pickets should be maintained at different points along these extended districts.

On Saturday evening Dr. Meyer, who with Mr. H. M. Phipson and others were unexpectedly honored with the appointment to the arduous position of Special Magistrates, was requested to proceed to a district in which the major portion of the population are Mahomedans. In the centre of the locality, some two hundred and fifty Hindus were in a position of considerable peril, being surrounded by excited Mussulmans. The blue-jackets, accompanying Dr. Meyer were ordered to load with ball and be prepared to fire at the first attempt to molest the convoy of panic-striken Hindus, whom it was necessary to extricate from their dangerous position. Fortunately the resolute attitude of Dr. Meyer and his escort sufficed to deter the Mahomedans from making the attack which was imminent, and the Hindus were conveyd to a place of safety.

Yesterday evening five Hindus were apprehended by the police in Grant Road as they were stooping over a Mussulman whose throat they were cutting. They were removed to the House of Correction.

The number of prisoners now exceeds thirteen hundred, and is increasing hourly.

A European woman was on Saturday dragged out of a gharry in the Native town by two Mussulmans. She ran screaming into a shop, when fortunately seeing two non-commissioned officers of the Volunteer Artillery in the distance she called out "Mr. Sergeant! Mr. Sergeant! save me!" They went to her assistance, and escorted her to her home.

The butchers, Mussulman and Hindu, at the Bandora slaughter-house, flatly refused on Saturday to kill either bullocks or sheep for the Bombay public. Mr. D. Bennett, the Superintendent of the Markets, by personal exertion induced some butchers to kill a limited number of animals. The Light Horse will probably have to escort the meat-vans from Bandora to Bombay this morning. The cause of the strike was the narrow escape from death of two Mussulman drivers, who were pulled off their seats by Hindus in Parel, on Saturday morning.

Dr. Edith Pechey-Phipson on arriving at the Cama Hospital yesterday morning, found that no supplies

would come from the market for the patients and was obliged to proceed to the market herself where with great difficulty some mutton was procured. The butchers at Bandora for some reason objected yesterday to kill sheep, but made little demur to the killing of kine.

Patrols were kept up all night in seven of the streets leading out of the Erskine Road, but these streets were quite deserted. Null Bazaar was in charge of Colonel Forjett and 100 men of the Marine Battalion. With them was stationed Mr. H. M. Phipson as Special Magistrate.

Several European soldiers fell yesterday, overcome by the heat.

SATURDAY'S RIOTING.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The rioting, which broke out in Bombay on Friday afternoon, was renewed on Saturday morning, when it assumed very serious proportions and was attended by the loss of many lives and injuries to more than three hundred persons. On Friday a night-attack from the Mahomedans was anticipated, and the military and the police were on the alert the whole night patrolling the streets and roads where fresh disturbances were likely to occur, but the night passed without any serious incident, no further attempt being made at a breach of the peace, and it was hoped that quiet would effectually be restored the following morning. This was, however, not destined to be the case.

The first disturbance, on Saturday morning, took place in the neighbourhood of the Crawford Market. When the Hindus came to open their shops, the Mahomedans fell on them, and assaulted them severely. A detachment of the police which had been stationed in the vicinity of the Juma Musjid and along Abdul Rehman Street, ran up to the scene of disturbance, and dispersed the mob without any great difficulty, and arrested some of the ring-leaders, who were sent down immediately to the House of Correction.

ERIOUS AFFRAY AT JACKARIA MUSJID.

No sooner was this disturbance quelled than the military and the police had to encounter a strong attack of the Mahomedans, at Jakeria Musjid, beyond the Bhendy Bazar Road. About five hundred men rushed out of a *gully*, and attacked the mofussil police, which was on duty in that locality. They killed one of the policemen and seriously wounded another. The men of the 5th Native Infantry came to the assistance of the police, and ordered the mob to throw down their sticks and bamboos which they had in their hands and surrender themselves to the police. This they refused to do and attacked the military, who fired blank cartridges to alarm them, but as this did not produce the desired effect on the fanatics, who grew furious and made free use of their sticks, the military fired on them and wounded ten persons, who were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. One of them died there, while five others are lying in a critical condition. This encounter took place at about 9 o'clock in the morning.

DISTURBANCE AT GRANT ROAD.

On Friday last, no serious disturbance took place at Grant Road, but still a number of policemen were stationed in that locality in case an affray might ensue between the Mahomedans and the Hindus. Shortly after eight o'clock, on Saturday morning, a large number of stout Hindu *purdesees* came out, and assembled near the tramway line terminus at Grant Road. They were joined by a number of mill-hands and the lower order of Hindus, numbering about three hundred and fifty persons residing at Girgaum, Tardeo, and Khetwadi. They all marched in a body to Mr. Haji Cassum's bungalow, at no great distance from the Grant Road Railway, and besieged it. The military were called, and the detachment of the 21st Native Infantry soon arrived on the scene, and requested the Hindu rioters to surrender, but they defied the soldiers and refused to disperse. The soldiers charged the rioters, killed three of them, and wounded several. A large number of Hindus were also taken prisoners and sent to the Pydhownee station.

A MAHOMEDAN DURGA DESTROYED.

Soon after the Hindu rioters had been beaten back from Mr. Haji Cassum's bungalow, they marched to Tardeo and persuaded the mill-hands to strike work, and join them in the riot. The only mill open on Saturday morning was the Manockjee Mill. The operatives belonging to the Jivraj Baloo Mill, Shewlal Motilal Mill, and Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Mill had not gone to work, and these proceeded to Maneckji Petit Mill. There they tried to induce the operatives to stop work, but as their request was not readily complied with, they attacked the mill premises, threw stones at the windows and doors, and ultimately compelled the operatives to stop work. About two thousand mill-hands then assembled at the junction of Warden and Clerk Roads, and proceeded to attack the durga of Mama Ajani, situated in the water, near the Mahaluxmi Vellard. The tide was then low, and the mill-hands going into the water demolished the structure, and seriously wounded the keeper and robbed Fatma, a Mahomedan woman, of ornaments, worth more than Rs. 1,000. The Hindus pelted stones on the Mahomedan houses and broke their windows. They killed Hassan, a Mahomedan, and seriously wounded Noormahomed, a weaver. About fifty Mahomedans, on receiving the news of their sacred Peer's Durga being destroyed, fell upon the Hindus, and wounded many of them. The Mahomedans were the only sufferers at Mahaluxmi. Dr. Weir, one of the Special Magistrates, came to the scene with about thirty-four policemen, who had arrived from Poona and Thana early in the morning, and captured the ring-leaders and fired blank cartridges, which greatly alarmed the mob of mill-hands, who hastily retreated from the place in order to evade an arrest. Although peace was then restored at Mahaluxmi, it was feared that a disturbance might break out any moment, and to prevent a breach of peace, a number of men of the Indian Marine were stationed at that place.

On Saturday night, at ten o'clock, General Budgen who had arrived that morning from Poona and took command of the District Arm, and Mr. Vincent were informed by telephone that a disturbance was likely to break out at Mahaluxmi, and that the Hindus were seeking an opportunity to set fire to the stacks of hay situated on the Flats. Further troops was requisitioned and reinforcements ordered, but about half-an-hour afterwards another message was received to the effect that further assistance was not just then necessary.

SCENE AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

The aspect of affairs at Chinchpoogly was sufficiently alarming. The mill-hands, who had been beaten back, did not give way easily. A large number of them marched to Chinchpoogly and the remaining to Girgaum, and in both the localities, they began to play havoc. At Chinchpoogly the mill-hands found the Mahomedans face to face, and a serious scuffle ensued between the hostile parties. It was then clearly demonstrated that the forces at hand were inadequate to cope with the disturbances, which were rapidly extending in area and gravity. Fortunately, the blue-jackets from different men-of-war landed on shore in good time, and their services were readily utilized. They were sent in different parts of the town. A detachment of the Lancashire Regiment marched to Chinchpoogly, where the riot between the two communities was at its height. In the scuffle several persons had their heads broken while the faces of others were disfigured and mangled by cuts and bruises. The military fired blank cartridges in vain. In this case it only tended to excite the rioters, who fell upon them, but eventually they were beaten back by the military, three rioters being killed on the spot and a large number wounded. Many rioters were taken prisoners whilst others fled.

A MOSQUE BURNT AT GIRGAUM.

These mill-hands who succeeded in escaping from Chinchpoogly again joined their confederates at Girgaum. They first looted the shops of several Boras, and then marched towards the mosque at Mangalwady beating any Mahomedan, who chanced to meet them. They entered the mosque and poured kerosine oil, which they had looted from the Boras' shops, on monuments and other memorials which were in it, and set fire to them. The mosque was completely destroyed in a short time. The Hindus then proceeded to another mosque, on the Girgaum Road, and burnt it as well. Mr. Nicholls, chief of the fire-brigade, immediately arrived on the scene with his men, and checked the progress of the fire.

SHOPS LOOTED AT KALBADEVIE ROAD.

The Hindu rioters, after completing the ruin of the mosques, proceeded to Kalbadevie Road, and tried to break open the shop of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, but they were baffled in their attempt as the doors resisted all attempts to break them open. They left this shop, and proceeded to that of Vajatalikhan, a Bora, which they forced open and looted. They then looted several other shops at Girgaum. The police and the military arrested a large number of Hindu rioters, who are all now confined in the House of Correction. It was just then two o'clock, and the Hindu rioters penetrated into the very heart of the localities populated by Mahomedans, but before they could use any further violence, they were met by the police. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, and ultimately the Hindus, whose number had, by this time, greatly diminished, fled from the scene to save their lives. At a subsequent stage both Hindus and Mahomedans seemed to have been actuated with a desire for booty rather than to fight on religious grounds. The fight between the Mahomedans and Hindus continued till late in the afternoon with unabated force. The riot raged more and more fiercely and covered a great area. The task of the police and the military grew exceedingly difficult when disturbances took place in different places at one and the same time. The measures taken by them to quell the disturbances were most praiseworthy.

The Mahomedans did not sit silent. They plundered several Hindu shops at Khetwadi and Girgaum and polluted their temples.

ATTEMPT TO RELEASE PRISONERS.

The encounter between the police and Mahomedan ruffians, at Bhendi Bazar, on Saturday, was a bloody and most exciting one, and Mr. Vincent and Inspector Saunders narrowly escaped the fury of the fanatics. As the prisoners were arrested they were taken to the Pydhownee police station whence about five or six dozen captives were taken at a time to the House of Correction in company of a detachment of soldiers and sepoys. The presence of soldiers and sepoys was so badly required in several parts of the town that it was impossible to employ a large number of them in carrying the prisoners to the jail; in the vicinity of which the riot had been at its worst. When about seventy prisoners were being thus conveyed to the jail from Pydhownee, the Mahomedan rioters made an attempt to rescue their co-religionists. Their determined attack on the police and the military guard would have succeeded had it not been for Mr. Vincent and Inspector Saunders and several men of the Lancashire Fusiliers from Colaba, who displayed great courage in facing the excited mob who greatly outnumbered the sepoys and the soldiers. The Mahomedans, about fifteen hundred in number, fell upon the police escort with bamboos and thick clubs, and blows were freely exchanged between them. At the same time the Mahomedans also pelted the police from the windows and galleries on the upper floors of their houses. The rioters freely used bludgeons and wounded several policemen. Had the police waited to fight, the prisoners would have escaped. A number of men of the 5th Native Infantry, who were patrolling the road, arrived on the scene at this most critical juncture, and relieved the police, and took charge of the prisoners. Six Mahomedans were seriously wounded by the police discharging their rifles, which were loaded with buck-shot. Mr. Vincent and Mr. Saunders nearly escaped being victims of the volley. Having dispersed the rioters, Mr. Vincent marched to Chinchpoogly where the riot had grown serious in dimensions and ferocity. The agitation amongst both the communities rose very high, and a number of encounters on a small scale took place in many parts of the town.

ENCOUNTER AT TWO TANKS.

All the above encounters were insignificant when compared with the scuffles that ensued between the Mahomedans and the police at Duncan Road, near Two Tanks. The trouble which the Mahomedans gave to the police in this locality was immense and their energies were taxed to the utmost. At about ten o'clock about five hundred Mahomedans started from Tembkar Street to go to the Grant Road grave-yard to inter five of their co-religionists, who died at the hospital on Sunday, from injuries received. The real mourners were only few. In a bier they concealed bamboos and sticks. They raised their mournful sounds along the road. First they moved very quietly, but subsequently they got turbulent, and assumed a defiant attitude towards the police. In front of the procession there marched a number of policemen with Superintendents Grennan and Ingram; Inspectors Morar Rao, Nelmes, and Tighe. Behind the mourners there was a detachment of the Marine Battalion, under Lieutenant Creagh with fixed bayonets. At Null Bazaar the funeral party was joined by a number of mourners. The procession slowly marched towards Bellasis Road where a halt was made. Here they were joined by about two hundred mourners, who were armed with sticks and bamboos. The police warned them not to make use of those weapons. The funeral party as it proceeded onward increased in number and so did the anxiety of the police, who had a difficult task in keeping the mob under control. It would be difficult to describe the appearance of the funeral party with its military accompaniments, which reminds one of the similar memorable incident enacted in the Parsee and Mahomedan riots in the year 1874, when as the Mahomedan funeral party which numbered several thousands, was returning from the Sonapore grave-yard they committed a most serious disturbance in the Parsee quarters, near the Dady Sett Fire-temple. On Saturday the police officers having got scent of the intention of the Mahomedans, to take a similar opportunity of meeting together and surprising the Hindus at Coombarwada, prevented a large number of persons from joining the funeral party. In the morning when the Mahomedans went to inter two other bodies, they tried to attack the Hindus, but they were baffled in their attempt as their number was not sufficiently large. In the forenoon, their number grew overwhelming in proportion to the police and the military force accompanying the general procession, which was followed also by Mr. P. H. Dustur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. On their return from the grave-yard they became very unmanageable and disregarded the police officers. When they arrived near Coombarwada, at a little distance from the Northbrook Garden, they wanted to turn into the street. The police asked them to desist from doing so, as the intention of the Mahomedans appeared to be to attack the Hindus living there. The police tried to block up the entrance of the street in order to prevent the Mahomedans from entering into it, but the Mahomedans took out bamboos and other missiles which were concealed in a bier and cried out "Din, din, Police ko maro" (strike the police), and fell on the policemen. Captain Creagh, who was riding behind them, seeing the danger in which the police were placed, at once galloped to their assistance. The Mahomedans fought desperately with the police, who were headed by Superintendent Grennan, who followed Captain Creagh, and fell amidst the crowd. The mob began to retreat, but just then about two hundred Mahomedan roughs who had bludgeons and bamboos in their hands came out of a gully, where they were lying in ambush and flourishing their clubs also fell on the police. The courage displayed by Captain Creagh and Superintendents Ingram and Grennan was highly commendable. Just then Inspector Nolan came on the scene. Inspectors Tighe and Morar Rao followed in their wake. Their position was very critical, as they were assisted only by a handful of men. They received several blows, but without being discouraged by adverse circumstances they continued to fight bravely, when Colonel Scott, who was stationed with his men, at Duncan Road, came to the rescue of the police. The presence of Colonel Scott and his men served to increase the excitement of the mob, who grew desperate and refused to obey. They turned round on Captain Creagh, and tried in vain to pull him down from his horse, when Colonel Scott went to his rescue and the soldiers charged with their bayonets and killed five or six persons and wounded about forty others, all of whom were removed to the J. J. Hospital. The excitement at Duncan Road, lasted for half-an-hour, and had not Colonel Scott and his men come promptly to the rescue the police would have fared badly. The Mahomedans threw down the biers, which were broken to pieces, and fled.

SCENE IN THE HOSPITALS.

The list of the injured and the dead increased every moment in the hospitals, where the house-surgeons and apothecaries had exceptionally heavy and arduous duties to perform without any sleep or rest. They have been so much overworked that they hardly find time to take their meals. The scene in the J. J. Hospital was distressing in the extreme. The wards have been filled, and special wards have to be created in order to meet the sudden influx of patients, who number close upon three hundred in the J. J. Hospital and about one hundred in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

The dead were laid out in lines in the mortuary, and the compound was filled with stretchers on which the wounded were brought into hospital. Some men had their faces mangled and bruised beyond recognition even by their relatives, whose cries were pitiable. The nurses and lady-students of the Medical College were indefatigable in their efforts to allay their sufferings. Dr. Gallagher, House-Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, and his apothecaries Mr. George and Mr. Cazalet and Dr. Easdon, House-Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, found little time to attend to ordinary patients. The military and senior medical students rendered valuable assistance in treating the sufferers in the J. J. Hospital.

Amongst the injured persons admitted into the hospitals there were five Parsees, five Christians, and two Jews. Of the wounded, fifteen persons are lying in the J. J. Hospital in a most critical condition very little hopes being entertained of their recovery. Seventy-seven Hindus and Mahomedans in the hospital are severely injured, but they will very probably survive the injuries. When they come out of the jail, they will be charged with taking part in the riot. About a hundred persons, who had received only superficial injuries were discharged from the hospital on Saturday evening.

The number of wounded in the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital is about two hundred. Seven have been wounded by bullets, and they are in a very precarious state. Eight others have been seriously wounded, and they are not expected to survive the injuries.

On Saturday from early morning the wounded men were brought into the different hospitals. As the day wore on the Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Hospital seemed like a field-hospital during a battle. In one period of twenty minutes nearly thirty persons, several of whom were fatally injured, were brought in on bullock-carts, their legs dangling over the sides. Some when lifted down from the carts were found to be already dead. A young Hindu ticket-clerk had been hit below the knee by a rifle bullet which completely shattered six or seven inches of the bone of the leg. Dr. Hatch amputated the limb above the knee but there is little hope of his recovery. This victim of the rioting was not apparently himself a rioter, but had the misfortune to get mixed up in a body of Hindus in conflict with the military. Some of the wounded had received their injuries from the bayonet, but these as well as those injured by bullets were but few, in comparison with those who suffered from terrific blows of heavy sticks and quarter-staffs. The base of the skull was fractured in most cases. In some the blows fell on the body or the legs. Amongst the sufferers was a little boy of six or seven years old who received a severe blow on the head, which laid the scalp open. During the looting of small shops in different parts of the town which took place from time to time, the children of the unhappy shop-keepers in some instances were very savagely beaten.

ATTACK ON A MUSJID AT KARELWADY.

The Hindus, who preponderate at Karelwedi, caused a commotion on Saturday amongst the Mahomedans living in their neighbourhood. The Hindus attacked a musjid, forced open the doors, and entering it destroyed the furniture, glasses, and lamps. After completing the work of destruction they marched to the venerated durga of Mahomedans situated close by and demolished it. When they were returning they saw Hooseinali, a Mahomedan labourer in the Tapidass Mill, and falling on him they belaboured him most unmercifully until he dropped down insensible. The Hindus picked him up and confined him in that state in the durga, the doors of which they closed from outside and then ran away. His co-religionists did not dare remove him to the hospital for the road was occupied by the Hindus. When the musjid was again attacked and pulled down by the mill-hands on Saturday evening Hooseinali was found lying in the room breathing heavily. He was taken to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital in an unconscious state.

ANOTHER AFFRAY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

The police being apprised that Mahomedans, who accompanied a funeral procession, from Memonwada had a mind to loot the shops of Hindus on their way, asked the mourners to disperse at once and refused to allow more than thirty persons to accompany the corpses. The Mahomedans defied the order and stoned the police and the military and threatened to attack them. They were called upon to surrender unconditionally, but they got excited and refused to obey, stating that they had no intention of making a breach of the peace. On this assurance, the police allowed them to proceed, but as soon as they got out of sight of the military, they turned upon the police, who vigorously resisted and wounded about two dozen Mahomedans. Captain Creagh, Colonel Scott, Major Mein, and other officers and soldiers arrived on the scene and dispersed the mob, who were forced to yield to the lawful orders of the police. Since this occurrence the Mahomedans were not allowed to accompany any funeral except those who were the principal mourners.

TEMPLE DESECRATED BY MAHOMEDANS.

The riot grew in intensity and magnitude and the Mahomedans whose fanaticism ran high, destroyed two temples at Durgadevie and Falkland Road and destroyed the idols.

The Hindus in return polluted a mosque situated at Byculla, opposite the Downee and another at Falkland Road.

CONSTERNATION IN THE FORT.

The Hindu quarters in the Fort have escaped the excesses of the rioters, but great excitement prevailed in Bazaar-Gate Street and at Mody Bay on account of a false rumour circulated by budmashes to the effect that the Moguls were contemplating to destroy a Hindu Temple in Parsee Bazaar Street. This rumour was coupled with another equally false information that the Hindus were ready to retaliate by attacking a mosque at Mody Bay. The Hindus and the Mahomedans were on the point of attacking each other when several influential gentlemen on both sides held an interview and cleared the misunderstanding, which would have made matters worse in the Fort.

THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS.

The Arthur Crawford Market was closed on Saturday, there being no fruit, vegetables, or meat. But owing to the exertions of Mr. Douglas Bennett, the Superintendent of the Market, the public of Bombay were supplied with meat yesterday. On Saturday night, Mr. Bennett went to the Bandora Slaughter House and succeeded in inducing the butchers to kill goats, sheep, and bullocks, and though late in the morning, there was a sufficient quantity of these necessaries of life for sale in the markets yesterday. The fruit-sellers have a temple of their own on the Mandvi Road, which, they feared would be attacked by the Mahomedans; so they would not open their stalls and were determined to protect their sacred place at the sacrifice of their trade and if need be, of their lives.

DISTURBANCE AT KHETWADI.

A serious scuffle ensued between the Hindus and the Mahomedan *ghorawallas*, the former commencing the attack at Khetwadi. They pulled down a Mahomedan's stable and caused serious injury to three Mahomedans. The police arrived on the scene, arrested six ring-leaders, and restored peace. The Mahomedan prisoners are kept in the Common Jail while the Hindus are detained in the House of Correction.

RESCUE OF MILL-HANDS, &c.

About fifty hands belonging to Adamji Peerbhoy's factory, Chinchpoogly, who were unable to come out of the factory on account of the disturbance, were relieved on Saturday morning by a number of soldiers, who accompanied the workmen to their houses.

A number of municipal sweepers, who had to remain in a stable at Cammatipura on Saturday night, were also relieved by the military in a similar manner.

DESULTORY ATTACKS.

The Hindus attacked the bungalow of Mr. Ibraim Ahmadi and tried to force open the doors, which did not yield to their force; thereupon the Hindus threw showers of stones on the bungalow and broke the windows to pieces. They also attacked the house of Chand Mulak at Tardeo and caused some damage to the building, but they could not gain admission into the house as the police came up in good time, and arresting several Hindus, restored peace.

At Cammatipura and Cursetji Sooklaji Street brisk fights took place between the two communities, and large numbers on both sides were more or less injured.

Several Christian and Parsee passers-by were pelted by the mob.

Early on Sunday morning the Mahomedans looted several shops at Doongree, Kalbadevie Road, Bhooleshwar, and Mazagon. Gurupdeo was a scene of an encounter on Saturday between the hostile communities; and members of both were wounded. The blue-jackets from H. M.'s Abyssinia, Magdalla, and Lapwing arrived at nine o'clock on Saturday, and were stationed in different parts of the town.

A JUDGE AND A MAGISTRATE ATTACKED.

Mr. Hakim, Fifth Judge of the Small Causes Court, was attacked by Hindus, Mr. Hakim, however, escaped, as the mob recognising him, did not touch him.

Mr. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was driving along the Duncan Road, in the carriage of Mr. Dadabhoy Keravala, on Friday night, when a number of Mahomedans stopped his carriage and struck the coachman, but they did not touch Mr. Dustur, nor Mr. Keravala, who had only one sepoy with them.

A NIGHT ATTACK AVERTED.

On Saturday morning, the Hindus looted the Mahomedan shops at Kalbadevie. One of the shops which was attempted to be forced open belonged to Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosaji, who is considered an influential man in his community. The shop is situated near the house of Shivlal Motilal and Chaturbhooj Morarji, both of whom are very rich and influential Hindus. Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji took an active part in the recent meeting of Hindus in Bombay in connection with the riots at Prabhas Pathan. They got information to the effect that, in order to take revenge upon the Hindus the Mahomedans had determined to lay siege to the houses of these two Hindu gentlemen, simply because their houses were close to the Mahomedan shops. They applied to Mr. Vincent for assistance, which was promptly given, and a number of Volunteers, under Colonel Bayley and Major Brown, were placed on Saturday night to guard the houses. About thirty Mahomedans came out from the Bhuleshwar Market side with a view to an attack, but seeing the Volunteers wideawake they quietly walked away and the presence of the Volunteers averted a great danger.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE POLICE COURT.

On Saturday morning one hundred and eighteen Mahomedans and nine Hindus were charged before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who remanded the cases until the 25th inst., and ordered the rioters to be kept in the House of Correction. They were taken there by the blue-jackets of the Magdalla.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT GIRGAUM.

On Friday night, Girgaum was entirely at the mercy of gangs of low class Hindus who taking advantage of that locality not being under control, commited serious outrages upon every Mahomedan they could lay hands on. Not satisfied with molesting them in the public streets they broke open their shops and habitations, attacking the inmates and plundering all their valuables. Chairs, bedsteads, clothes, and windows were all dragged into the streets and made a bonfire of The road at Thakordwar was gay with all the colours of the rainbow at the expense of a Bora shop-keeper, whose tins of paints and turpentine were all strewn upon the public road. The Mahomedan mosque at Girgaum at the back of Lawrence and Sons' Coach Factory, could not have met with a worse fate. In a state of frenzy the Hindus broke into this sacred place and turning their sticks, and clubs all round, broke into pieces all the sacred articles of Mahomedan worship. The religious books, copper utensils, and wooden furniture were all brought out into the public road and thrown in the midst of a blazing fire. The mosque itself was burned down. As soon as the police were acquainted with the state of things, immediate steps were taken to restore order. Lieut. Fowkes, Lieut. Cave, and Mr. Farquet were employed at Girgaum, and rendered great service in quelling these disturbances. A sharp tussle took place at the Mahomedan Cemetery. Mr. Farquet captured eleven prisoners after a severe fight. The arrangements made by Lieut. Fowkes (senior officer) and Lieut. Cave, second-in-command, were perfect, and restored peace in that district. As a matter of course the blue-jackets performed their duty with their usual dash, and it must be gratifying to the peacefully-inclined inhabitants that such a body of men were landed in that district. Constable Clarkson was at one time in great danger owing to his being hemmed inside of a burning building. The blue-jackets are drawn up in Lawrence and Sons' Factory.

ATTACK BY SEEDEES.

On Saturday afternoon, information was brought that a number of Seedees were ready to land at Mody Bunder, to take part in the riot. Great consternation prevailed amongst the Hindus in that locality, and they closed their doors and windows and remained indoors. The police and the military on receiving the report of the arrival of the Seedees hastened to the Bunder, and finding that no Seedees had landed, but that four thousand Marathas had attempted to pull down a mosque several Pathans came out from their quarters and attacked the Hindus. The police asked the Pathans to retreat, but they insisted on coming to Bhendi Bazaar. The police charged their ring-leader and disarmed him. The mob got excited and attacked the police and the military who wounded and captured several, and beat back the rest. Thus ended the scene which was threatening to be very alarming and serious.

THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

The arduous duties of the Light Horse in relieving the overworked police sowars, deserves, says a correspondent, the special commendation of lovers of law and order. The majority of them were fifteen hours in the saddle, and most of the attempts to give them refreshment either from the Bombay Club or the bungalows of native gentlemen proved futile, as before anything could be served to the men they were summoned off to quell some fresh commotions. Early on Saturday morning quite a crowd of Mahomedans numbering over 200, mostly women and children, were taken out of a bungalow, near Parel, where they had sought refuge for the time, and escorted by the Light Horse, were taken down the road as far as the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, and handed over to a detachment of the Loyal North Lancashire who took most of them on in the direction of Grant Road.

Jacob's Circle was occupied both by the Light Horse and the Volunteer Artillery. It has so many converging roads and appears such a coign of vantage, that one of the chief efforts of those seeking to quell the disturbances, was to take possession of it. The Volunteer Artillery with their swords and carbines held the post for a time and the Light Horse rode through and through the crowd, whenever the least sound of disturbance called for their presence. Three times the B. V. A. charged the mob but only with reversed rifles—a sort of bludgeon work which after all redounds to their courage and pluck as the lethal weapons were only wielded like sticks. The fatalities here in most instances were due to the collision of the contending forces not being prevented by the authorities, and the forced marches made by the B. V. A. were due to the fact that their Commander, Major Roughton, was anxious to prevent collisions between the disaffected parties rather than clearing any particular one away. The section of the Light Horse who were told off to operate in that district made their head-quarters at the Gas Works, where Mr. Pennington did his best to supply his chivalrous guests with refreshment.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning the native police scouts who were watching the mobs announced that fresh contingents were coming up to do battle in Jacob's Circle, and whilst the B. V. A. were holding themselves in readiness, not knowing how many or what assailants they had to contend with, up the third road, only visible under the pale star glitter, came on a party of the 2nd Bombay Lancers who entered the Circle quietly, and as the mobs arrived, rode through them and dispersed those not driven back by the Artillery.

ASSISTANCE FROM THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteers' services were most useful. The troops of the Bombay Light Horse, under the command of Captain Cuffe, were the first on the scene. As the appearance of *gora lushkar* terrified the rioters, the mere fact of the troops' presence in the locality was enough to quiet them. The different parts of the town where the troops patrolled on Friday night, were deserted. The mounted troops were found more efficacious than anything else. The artillery and the troops of the Colaba Garrison being on duty without any relief it was deemed wise to accept the offer of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps and the G. I. P. R. Volunteers to assist the military and the police. General Budgen who has been on duty since his arrival from Poona, early Saturday morning up to now, intended that the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps and the G. I. P. R. Volunteers serve as a relief to the British troops, the Loyal Lancashire Regiment, but having found that more men were necessary, the General directed the Volunteers to be posted in different parts of the town, where scuffles were expected on Saturday. Seven companies of the B. V. R., under the command of Colonel Bayley, Major Brown, and Major Latham arrived at Pydhownee Police station, where General Budgen, commanding the Bombay District, Colonel Shortland, Major Rally, Chief Commissariat Officer, Major Blomfield, Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Schomburg commanding the Royal Marine, Colonel Scott, Commanding the 5th Light Infantry, &c., were present.

Colonel Bayley and Majors Brown and Latham remained on duty during the whole of Saturday night with the Volunteer Rifles, whose different Companies were posted as follows: One company under Captain Smith at Piquet Road, another under Captain Nicholson at Ramwadi, Kalbadavi, one company under Captain Place at Omerkari, one under Captain Baird, near Byculla; another, under Captain Tomlinson, near the Victoria Gardens; and one under Captain Soundy.

The G. I. P. R. Volunteers were also at Pydhownee at 6 p. m. on Saturday, and were ordered to remain in different parts of the town. The Bombay Volunteer Artillery were called out on Friday night, and were posted at their head-quarters in the Fort and Nesbit Road. On Saturday night they were marched round several parts of the city, returning about 3-30 a.m. on Sunday morning. On Sunday evening their services were again called into requisition, being ordered to Pydhowni; but returned soon after as they were not required, affairs having quietened down.

PRECAUTIONS ON MALABAR HILL.

One of the first measures taken by General Budgen on Saturday was to provide for the safety of the great temple at Mahaluxmee, and the Gowalia Tank Temple, which are at a considerable distance apart, and in advance of the residential quarter of Malabar and Cumballa Hills. A strong guard, composed of blue-jackets and detachments of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, were posted at the junction of the Warden Road and at the Vellard, at Messrs. Kemp & Co.'s establishment at the intersection of the four roads on the "Khud" between the two hills, and at the junction of the Ridge and Walkeshwar Roads. Lieut-Colonel Swan, assisted by Captain A. King and other officers, was in command of the detachment of the G. I. P. R. Vols. guard at this latter post. A detachment of the 2nd Lancers arrived at 8 p.m., and remained at this point all night; a patrol of Lancers visited the other two posts during the night. The picturesque Hindu Temple near the hanging gardens was guarded on Saturday afternoon, and during the following night by a number of Hindus armed with long sticks in preparation for an expected attack. The three guards at the three points just mentioned commanding the several approaches to Malabar Hill reduced the danger of any disturbance in that part of the city practically to *nil*. The guards were on duty the whole night through. The Railway Volunteer guard at the junction of Cumballa Hill, Gibbs, and Pedder Roads were rather more favoured than the others, for Mr. Bristed, the Manager of Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s establishment was most thoughtful in giving the men light refreshment not included in their rations, and in allowing the party to find shelter from the pelting rain on the floor of the shop, so that the only men who had to get wet through, were the sentries. Mr. Bristed's kindness was supplemented by the aid of another European resident who provided tea, for the sailors. At six o'clock on Sunday morning, Captain Bushe of the Durham Light Infantry, arrived at the Ridge on Malabar Hill and took command. During the night a wing of the Lancashire Regiment and a wing of a Native Infantry Regiment arrived from Poona. Another wing is on its way; the three wings will give a welcome increase of strength amounting to some fifteen hundred men.

THE LIGHT HORSE.

Thirty men of the Bombay Light Horse, a small but smart body of Volunteer cavalry, assembled at 8 p.m., on Friday evening, at Pydhownee, under their Commandant Captain T. W. Cuffe and Sergeant H. Symonds. Their first duty was to escort two guns to the entrance to Grant Road. They then escorted the Commissioner of Police Mr. Vincent to different points in the disturbed districts for some hours. Between 12 and 1 o'clock they returned to Pydhownee and remained there on duty until 5 a m. The night passing on the whole quietly.

Captain Cuffe received instructions at 5 o'clock in the morning to proceed with half the detachment to Chinchpoogli and Parel, where disturbances were already on foot. The Hindu mill-hands who dwell in that remote part of the city had resolved to turn the Saturday holiday which they enjoy under the short-time agreement to bad account. From that hour until 1 p.m. the Light Horse men found abundant and exciting occupation in protecting the small and scattered Mussulman population of that neighbourhood from the more or less organised attacks of large bands of mill-hands and other Hindus.

Mr. George Cotton who at 7 a.m. on that (Saturday) morning received a telegram from the Government at Poona appointing him a Special Magistrate of Bombay was instructed immediately to accompany a detachment of the Loyal Lancashire Regiment on the same duty which was assigned to the Light Horse.

ALARMING RIOTS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

The first point at which serious resistance appeared likely to be offered was in the road leading from the neighbourhood of the Bombay Gas Works to Jacob's Circle. Large parties of mill-hands had attacked some isolated houses inhabited by Mussulmans, killed several men, and broke into and looted the houses. It was not then understood that so serious an attack had been made on the Mussulmans though it was pretty evident that looting and threatening were in progress. It was impossible to make arrests or stop the looting, but the horsemen dispersed parties of the mill-hands and made them move on. The Light Horse then accompanied the Lancashires and a strong body of police with Mr. Cotton, to the Elphinstone Road, and proceeded to the Currey Road. The object of this movement was to give protection against a party of Pathans, who it was said were coming with knives to attack the Hindus. When the Light Horse and the soldiers got to the railway, they came upon a large group of mill-hands with big *lathis*. The Light Horse rode through them and then suddenly wheeling charged and drove them back on the men of the Lancashires, whom they seemed inclined to attack. Being however met with levelled bayonets, and knowing that the horsemen were behind them, they hesitated, and gave an opportunity to Mr. Cotton, who went forward and asked them what they meant by going about with *lathis*. They answered that the Pathans had attacked, and ill-treated them and they were afraid of being attacked again. They only wanted to defend themselves. Mr. Cotton, who, as a large employer of mill-hands was personally well-known to many of the rioters, told them that they were acting very foolishly, that the soldiers were there to protect them, and that the *lathis* were useless and should be at once given up, otherwise they would find themselves in a serious scrape. Thereupon they gave up their sticks quietly on condition that the soldiers should escort them back through the Pathan quarter. This condition was agreed to, and they were escorted accordingly.

It was then found that these innocent lambs had been to the Pathan quarter and had savagely beaten the Mussalmans found therein, killing several of them, and badly injuring the rest. The mill-hands having been seen past the houses occupied by the Pathans, Superintendent Cobb went up into the lofty houses in which some fifteen Mussulman families resided. He and the police brought down a dozen Pathans who had been beaten almost to death and were covered with blood. A dead body was upstairs, another was found in a pool of water in a paddy-field close by. Two Pathans were missing, who were said to have also been murdered. This discovery was made about one o'clock in the afternoon. It appeared from such information as could be obtained that at breakfast at ten in the morning high words had passed between the Pathan employes on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and some Hindus. From words they came to blows, and the Pathans drove the Hindus out and followed them up until some Purdesis came on the scene, and naturally siding with the Hindus drove back the Pathans. To show how rapidly terrible incidents followed one upon another, the Light Horse in returning five minutes afterwards along the same road, found a Hindu youth who had been killed in the interval lying across it. At Chinchpoogly, near the gateway of one of the mills, they came upon a Mahomedan killed apparently only a few minutes before.

At Arthur Road, a clever manœuvre effected the disarmament of a large body of mill-hands. Some two or three thousand men armed with *lathis* were coming through a storm of rain in the direction of Parel. It was necessary for them to come by the railway crossing and the small body of Light Horse were drawn up so as to compel them to divide into two streams. The horsemen suddenly wheeling drove the larger number down an adjacent road which was apparently open but at the proper moment the police who were hidden on one side drew up across the road. The mill-hands, seeing that they were shut in, laid down their sticks, and were glad to get away so easily. The smaller body joined other hands in the neighbourhood whose intention obviously was to look up the scattered Mussalman residents of that locality. They were considerably inconvenienced by the action of the small body of horsemen who were able to complete their good work by escorting, at the request of Superintendent Crummy, between two and three hundred Mahomedans, men, women, and children from Parel to the Bhendy Bazaar where they found themselves amongst friends. These poor people carried all they saved of their worldly goods on their heads, many of the women having infants in arms. These poor people could only move at the rate of two miles an hour, while the walers' walk is five miles an hour, so that the march was very slow and tedious. At 3 p. m. the detachment returned to Pydhownee, where it reunited with the other body which, under Sergeant Symons, had been sent on several expeditions, and escorted a large number of Mussalman prisoners.

GENERAL SCENE IN THE TOWN.

On Saturday morning most of the public roads were crammed by large crowds of people who had turned out to see the rioting. When the riot grew in dimensions and gravity in the afternoon, the roads were cleared by the people and literally deserted for a time. The roads and streets were denuded by the police and the military, who patrolled the roads all night on Saturday.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

The following gentlemen were gazetted Special Magistrates for the City of Bombay under section 18 of the Criminal Procedure Act in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued on Saturday evening:—Mr. H. A. Acworth, I.C.S., Mr. R. H. Vincent, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel T. S. Weir, Colonel D. V. Shortland, Mr. J. M. Campbell, I.C.S., Mr. G. Cotton, Lieut.-Colonel W. Osborn, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, Mr. A. R. Maidment, Captain W. P. Walshe, Messrs. Charles Douglas, Montague Turner, John Symons and Louis P. Russell, Major B. Scott, R. E., and Mr. H. M. Phipson.

All the special magistrates, who were on duty the whole night at intervals of six hours, rendered very valuable assistance by directing measures for the restoration of peace. They were located in different parts of the city, where rioting raged furiously.

The police and the military arrangements were perfect, and carried out in an admirable manner. Mr. Vincent, Mr. Crummey, and Superintendents Brewin and Grennan had no rest. Mr. Brewin acted courageously. The disposition of the police, which was left in his hands, was carried out in an excellent manner.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOFUSSIL POLICE.

The Commissioner of Police having instructions to ask for all the aid necessary, applied for more assistance, as there has been a very severe strain upon the Bombay Police Force.

The Inspector-General of Police has been sending to Bombay bodies of mofussil police from districts, whence they can best be spared. The Thana police have already arrived in Bombay and they (thirty men, under a native jamadar) are posted in different localities. The G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police have also been assisting the authorities. The Poona police were also in the town guardin corners of different streets. One of the guns at Pydhownee was removed, and posted at Erskine Road.

CROWDS AT PYDHOWNEE.

A party of native lascars and blue jackets landed on Saturday morning from the ships of the squadron and Royal Indian Marine. One hundred native lascars, under Sub-Lieutenants Dare and Johnstone, were found very useful in dispersing the crowd of people who collected together without any definite intention, a body of lascars running through the streets, with sticks in their hands, were successful in dispersing crowds of people who having nothing else to do would collect together to see what was going on. The police instructed the Parsis who collected together at Pydhownee and alongside the Bhendi Bazar Road, "to go home" or "attend to their work".

THE INDIAN MARINE.

The blue-jackets were found most serviceable in escorting prisoners from the courts and chowkies to the Jail. 150 blue-jackets from the Abyssinia and 90 from the Lapwing, under the command of Captain Schomberg, Lieutenants Kemp, and Cave landed from H. M.'s Ships Lapwing, and Abyssinia. The mariners were posted at Karelwadi, Girgaum, where the Hindus had done immense mischief before the Marines were sent there. They were also posted at Clerk Road, Warden Road, and Grant Road.

GUNS STILL ON THE SCENE.

The guns are not yet shifted. Two guns of the Royal Artillery have been posted at Grant Road, opposite the J. J. Hospital, where the police and the military were met by a very large number of Mahomedans armed with sticks and clubs and bamboos. The other two guns have been still kept at the north end of the Pydhownee road, which is the shortest way to the Hindu locality from the Mahomedan quarters, as this road leads from Khoja Moholla, Colsa Mohla, Memonvada, and other Mahomedan quarters to Mombadevi, Gulalwady, Bhuleshwar, and other Hindu localities.

ARRIVAL OF MILITARY FROM POONA.

Two squadrons of the Poona Horse, despatched from Poona early on Saturday morning, arrived on the scene in the afternoon, and the rioters did not rise at all in the localities where the Cavalry patrolled. The mounted troops were thus found very efficacious, but as it was found impossible to distribute the two squadrons to all the disturbed parts of the town, the third squadron of the Poona Light Horse was also despatched. Two wings of the Lancashire Fusiliers and one wing of the 25th Bombay Rifles also arrived yesterday morning.

FOUR MARATHAS POINTED OUT AND ARRESTED.

Mr. Rutchwet and Mr. Seal of the Sassoon Mill informed the police that they had seen nine Mahomedans being killed at Albert Road, and they could point out four persons who had killed the Mahomedans and concealed themselves. Mr. Crummy, Deputy Commissioner of Police, with fifteen soldiers of the Loyal Lancashire, under the command of Captain Greig, went up to the place where they were

concealed. The two gentlemen then pointed out to them four Maratha Hindus, who were at once arrested. They were then sent to the Byculla police chowki and thence to the Jail by order of a Magistrate.

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AUTHENTICALLY KNOWN.

The Coroner had held inquests on thirty-four dead bodies. Eight more men died in the J. J. Hospital, and one in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, making a total of forty-tree. Eight dead bodies of Mahomedans lying in the streets were sent to the morgue by the police, which brought the total to fifty-one.

SUNDAY.

The gravity of the situation had somewhat lessened, and although the city was in a state of complete panic, and all trade operations suspended, the large drafts of Military that arrived from Poona held the rioters greatly in check, and any semblance of an outbreak in the main thoroughfares was instantly nipped in the bud. The action of the magistrates and military officers was short and decisive, and had there been the least resistance, many lives would have surely paid the penalty. One gratifying circumstance in this outbreak of lawlessness, is that amongst the hundreds that have been arrested, there is scarcely a respectable Hindu or Mahomedan, and it was manifest that the main cause of the misbehaviour was a desire for plunder and loot, and not the defence or vindication of religious principles. As we have said the main thoroughfares were almost free from disturbances, owing to the activity of the cavalry and infantry which patrolled the streets, but in the back lying gulleys where Hindoos and Mahomedans are mixed, much desultory fighting and looting went on, and reports were received from time to time at Pydhownee of more or less serious outbreaks at Worlee, Matunga, Parel, Mazagon, Lalwady, Kamatipura, Mahaluxmi, and Oomarkhari.

TAKEN RED-HANDED.

No less than Rs. 30,000 of property has been recovered by the police from sackers who were caught red-handed. Marwari shops fared badly and many raids were made on them. The Mahomedans in one particular case swooped down upon an unfortunate money-lender, destroyed his shop and records, and were only prevented by the appearance of the police from removing the treasure chest. This took place in the heart of a bad district, off Pydownee, and where the Hindoos had left their premises to the mercy of the Mussalmans and migrated to quarters which were considered safer. The police advised the Marwaree to clear out but he would not and retired to the upper storey of his dwelling and elected to live or die by his treasure-chest.

DESOLATION.

Penetrating the gullies at the back of main throughfares, where thousands of the poorest classes are huddled together, the scene is most mournful, and in many cases, the wreckers have left naught behind but chaos and desolation. Hindoo temples, some small and poor, and others rich in ornamentation, and in the proportions of their gods, have been wrecked, defiled, and desecrated. Idols were torn from their recesses, decapitated, defiled, and thrown into the streets, and every article that would break was broken. Hindoo traders were treated badly, and what blood was spilt in these encounters it is impossible to tell.

DEAD AND DYING.

The list of fatalities goes on increasing, whilst those wounded are out of all count. Corpses in twos and threes and wailing parties of mourners escorted by strong detachments of troops were to be met in every part of the city. The death-roll is steadily mounting up, and is undoubtedly much greater than that which is reported to the police.

FIGHTING IN NULL BAZAAR.

The most serious disturbance during yesterday morning evidently took place at Null Bazaar, where the rioters made a more determined stand. A party of the Marine Battalion were escorting Hindu women to safer quarters, when they were fell upon by a desperate crowd. They were called upon to disperse but took no notice and had to be fired upon, one man being killed.

Large batches of Hindus were to beseen the whole of the day departing from Mahomedan quarters and migrating to where there was greater safety. The processions headed by guards with fixed bayonets were one peculiar feature of the general appearance of the Native City, and indicated the grave extent to which the disturbance attained. Indefatigible, courageous, and admirable as has been the behaviour of the military, volunteers, and police in suppressing the riots, the strain on all is most terrible and in a great many cases for three days no sleep has been thought of, and the only thing they have had to keep them awake is an occasional change of clothes. It is too evident that the forces now in Bombay, great as they are, are not sufficient to entirely stamp out the riots without further delay and loss of life. More cavalry is needed, and it is to be hoped that there is some foundation for the rumour that the 7th Hussars are now on their way to Bombay. The city has undoubtedly been saved from a greater catastrophe than that which is now recorded by the promptitude of the military forces, and the admirable manner in which their machinery has worked. The despatch with which 450 sabres, and over 1,500 British and Native Infantry were landed from Poona was a marvel and the civilian public have to thank the Staff Officers for the smartness they displayed, and the readiness with which they grasped the situation. Much of the celerity with which the troops were despatched from Poona was undoubtedly owing to the fact that his Excellency the Governor and his Council were in Poona. The G. I. P. Railway Company also deserve praise for the manner in which they stood the strain and landed the troops safely in Bombay.

THE INQUESTS.

Mr. Allan Turner, the Coroner, was busy the whole afternoon on Saturday and yesterday, holding inquests on the bodies of men who died of injuries received in the disturbance. Many died in the hospital and several died in the streets. Many deaths might occur as a result of the riot without it being known that they died of the injuries received from the bayonets of the Military or bullets from their Rifles as a large number of wounded men were picked up from the streets by their relatives and removed to their respective houses, which are situate in the locality. Upto Saturday night the weapons used by the rioters were stones, sticks, bludgeons and clubs, but some of the injured persons received in the hospital yesterday morning were found to have been stabbed, which shows that knives have also been made use of by the roughs. The description of wounds on the head and body of the dead, given by the House Surgeon shows what kind of attack the Hindus and Mahomedans have been making on one another.

Inquests on the bodies of ten persons, whose names are not known, were held on Saturday afternoon, seven of them being Hindus and three Mahomedans.

In identifying the bodies of the deceased,as the persons who died in the J. J. Hospital, Dr. Gallagher, the House Surgeon, said that the first deceased was about 37 years of age, he was brought to the hospital by the police at 9 p.m. on Friday. He was quite unconsious and in a dying state, he had a large swelling and extensive bruising all over the top and back of the head and he was bleeding from the nose, he never rallied after admission and died at about 11-30 p.m. on the same day. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the skull.

With regard to second deceased Dr. John Gallagher, said that he was a Hindoo, his name was not known, and was about thirty years of age. He was brought to the Hospital by the police at half-past nine o'clock on Friday night. He had three contused wounds on the back of his head, one extensive contused wound over the right eyebrow, a contused wound on the back of the left ear, there was a fracture of the lower jaw and he was bleeding from the left ear. He never rallied after admission and died a little before midnight. According to the House Surgeon's opinion the cause of death was compound fracture of the skull.

In identifying the body of the third deceased, Dr. Gallagher said that deceased was about 30 years of age, he was brought to hospital by the police at 8-30 p.m. He was on admission found to be quite unconscious and in a dying state. The whole of the upper jaw and nasal bones were completely smashed. There was considerable bruising of the soft part and there was a wound above the mouth, and a large swelling and small wound on the left side of the back. The deceased never again rallied, and died in five minutes. The doctor was of opinion that the cause of death was compound fracture of the upper jaw, and base of the skull.

The fourth deceased Babaji, a Hindoo of about thirty years of of age, was taken to the hospital at half-past ten o'clock on Saturday morning by his brother Visram Rutton from Grant Road. On admission he was quite unconscious and in a dying state. He had a compound fracture of the right side of the skull, the soft parts round the eyes were very much bruised and swollen and the greater part of the left ear was torn off. He never rallied after admission and died within an hour. Dr. Gallagher was of opinion that the cause of death was compound fracture of the skull.

The fifth deceased was about 45 years of age. He was brought to the hospital by the police at 10-20 p. m. on Friday last. He was quite unconscious. He had a large swelling all over the forehead and top of the head and bruising of the scalp. He was bleeding from the nose. He never rallied after admission, and died at half past three on Saturday morning. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the vault of the skull.

The sixth deceased,a Hindoo of about twenty-two years of age, was removed to the hospital by the police at about 10-30 a.m. on Saturday. On admission he was quite unconscious and in a dying state. He had an extensive compound fracture on the back of the skull, a large wheal on the upper part of his neck and was bleeding from his ears and nose. He never rallied after admission and died within an hour. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the cause of death was compound fracture of the skull.

The seventh deceased was about 35 years of age. He was brought to the hospital by the police at 10 p.m. on Friday. He was quite unconscious and in a collapsed state. He had a gun shot wound on the upper part of the right thigh. He had lost a deal of blood and the thigh bone was smashed to pieces. The bullet was removed from his thigh. He never rallied, and died in two hours. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the cause of death was loss of blood following a gun shot in the thigh.

The eighth deceased, a Mahomedan aged about twenty-six years, was removed to the hospital by a policeman on Friday at midnight from Parel. On admission he was quite unconscious. He had five extensive scalp wounds on his head and a fracture of the nasal bone. He never again rallied and died within half an hour after admission. According to Dr. Gallagher's opinion the cause of death was compound facture of the skull.

The ninth deceased. aged 28 years, was removed to hospital by the police at 8 p. m. on Friday last. He had extensive scalp wounds all over the top of his head and compound fracture of the lower jaw and considerable swelling and bruising round the soft part of the left eye. He never rallied after admission, and died a little after midnight. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the cause of death was compound fracture of the skull.

The tenth deceased, a Mahomedan of about twenty-four years of age, was brought the hospital by a policeman at half-past one o'clock on Saturday morning from the Two Tanks, where he was found lying on the road side. He was on admission quite unconscious and in a dying state. He had a bayonet wound right through the upper part of the right thigh, which had divided the main artery of the limb. The clothes he had on were saturated with blood. He died within five minutes after admission. Dr. Gallagher was of opinion that the cause of death was loss of blood following the bayonet wound on the upper part of the thigh.

Five more inquests were held yesterday :—

The eleventh deceased was brought by the police to the hospital from Parel at 2-15 p.m. on Saturday. He was about 17 years of age. He was quite unconscious on admission. There were three large scalp wounds on the face, a wound on the left temple, a large bruise and swelling on the left temple, 2 wounds on the right side of the forehead, and he was bleeding from the nose. He never rallied after admission and died after about 50 minutes. Dr. Gallagher was of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the skull, the result of blows from sticks.

The twelth deceased was brought to hospital by a police sepoy at 3-40 p. m. on Saturday, on admission he was quite unconscious. He had a large wound over the left temple, a contusion wound behind the left ear and was bleeding freely from the right ear and nose. He was about 28 years of age. He never rallied after admission and died within an hour. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the skull, the result of blows from sticks.

The thirteen, deceased was brought to hospital by the police on Saturday afternoon. He was quite collapsed and had a bayonet wound in his stomach over the liver. He never rallied again and died at four o'clock yesterday morning. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the cause of death was haemorrhage following the bayonet wound in the stomach.

The fourteenth deceased was brought to hospital by the police on Saturday evening. He was about 48 years of age. He was quite unconscious. He had three extensive wounds on the top of the head and was bleeding freely from the nose and left ear. He never rallied after admission and died at 11 p.m. on the same day. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the skull, the result of blows from sticks.

The fifteenth deceased was brought to hospital by a police sepoy on Saturday at 3-50 p.m. He was about 50 years of age. On admission he was in a semi-conscious state and could not answer questions. He had an extensive contused wound on the scalp on the top of his head about 5 inches in length, another contused wound above the left eyebrow and both wounds exposed the skull. After admission he became quite unconscious and never rallied and died yesterday at 12-45 a.m. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the skull, the result of blows from sticks.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The jury returned a verdict according to the medical evidence.

Inquests were also held at the morgue yesterday afternoon touching the death of nineteen other persons, whose dead bodies were found on the road. The jury returned a verdict that they died of the injuries received during the riot. The jury added a rider to the verdict that :—" In the opinion of the jury many of these nineteen deaths might have been prevented had there been a larger staff of European police officers available in Bombay."

THE KILLED.

The number given last night as killed was 51, but it is presumed that this estimate is a low one.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—After two decades of undisturbed peace, the streets of Bombay are witnessing exhibitions of religious hatred of which this city has no reason to be proud and which have not a few lessons for the authorities and the public to learn. The most striking amongst those lessons, for Government, is perhaps the inadequacy of their preventive arrangements. For the public the lesson to learn is the living volcano which underlies the fabric of society in India, and the explosions of which it rests but little with the educated and influential classes to prevent or to control. That some such outburst was expected this week, cannot be denied. The leaders of the communities would have averted it, if they could. Evidently they could not do this any more than they could prevent the bursting of a thunderstorm. As to the Police and the Magistracy it is a marvel to see how they have done so much, both in the way of prevention and control, with so little material at their command. The call upon the military seems to have been made not an hour too soon ; their presence a few hours earlier might have overawed the mob. But, of course, Mr. Vincent could hardly have appealed for aid before he found out the helplessness of the pluckly little Police force fighting large numbers in some places, with its strength diluted by distribution over long distances, if not equally large areas. The details of this humiliating disturbance we must leave to those better able to supply them ; nor could we possibly do much good by speculating, at this stage, as to the cause or causes thereof. Let us be thankful for the fact that not a single Mahomedan or Hindu gentleman of position sympathizes with the mob. On the contrary, it is recognized as the duty and the interest of each one of our citizens to contribute what he can towards the restoration of peace and order. Now that the worst passions have had time to exhaust themselves, we believe the leaders of the community ought to be able, in concert with the authorities, to devise some means towards the object in view. The first city of the Empire has been sufficiently humbled by the occurrences since Friday. Government have done the right thing in appointing several European gentlemen to be special Magistrates and in sending troops from Poona to put down recurring outbreaks.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agre e and beneficial in use, especially where the skin i s sitive, or has become roughened by expo ure on lan or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of July 28, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday evening. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Capt Horrocks, Mr Ryall, Mr Laidler, Mr Gay, Mr and Mrs Macdonald and 4 children, Mr Moses Luckey, Lieut J C de K Bruce Kingsmill, Mr Haleein ul Musani, Lieut & Mrs Lockhart Mure

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr A G Gover, Major Hon Montague Curzon, Major King, Mr Midwinter, Mr Bains, Mr and Mrs Hughes, Rev and Mrs Barry, Capt Western, Mr G de C Hobson, Mr Hodson, Col Grigg, Mr J W Shaw, Capt W Fry, Major Hawkshaw, Mr T Luker, Mr Hart Davies, Mr Allen, Mr Scott, Mr Hoffman

FROM ADEN.—Capt Hemming

THE WEEKS MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 28.

PARLIAMENTARY.

IN the House of Lords on Friday the Duke of Argyll asked whether the Government intended in the Home Rule Bill to make any provision for safeguarding personal liberty and rights of property such as was contained in the Constitution of the United States. Lord Kimberley declined to make any statement with regard to a Bill not yet before the House. After some observations from the Duke of Devonshire the subject dropped. On Monday, Lord Cadogan drew attention to the inconsistent conduct of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in refusing loyal addresses, because they contained declarations of attachment to the Union, while he received addresses from other bodies containing no expressions of loyalty and requesting the release of the dynamitards. Earl Spencer drew a distinction between the cases referred to and justified Lord Houghton's conduct. On Tuesday the London Improvements Bill, promoted by the London County Council, was read a second time after an amendment to the effect that the principle of " betterment" should be dealt with in a public and not in a private Bill.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Sir E. Grey, in answer to questions, said Lord Dufferin would immediately seek to ascertain the views of the French Government with respect to their demand for a cession of territory in Siam, and in reply to another question Sir E, Grey said the Russian Government had given recent assurances that the rumours of armed expeditions to the Pamirs were unfounded. The committee of the Home Rule Bill was resumed, and a new clause relating to the future financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland was proposed by Mr. Gladstone. The propositions contained in the clause were acutely criticized by Mr. J. Chamberlain and were defended by Mr. H. Fowler, but the debate was not finished. On Monday, the debate on the new clause of the Home Rule Bill, prescribing the financial arrangements between Great Britain and Ireland, was resumed, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Goschen were the principal speakers. On a division the second reading of the clause was carried by a majority of 35. On Tuesday Sir E. Grey stated that verbal notice had been given by the French Government of an intended blockade of the coast of Siam. The discussion in committee on the new financial clause of the Home Rule Bill was then opened. Mr. J. Redmond's amendment, to immediately intrust the Irish Government with the control of its taxation, was rejected by 249 against 53. Mr. J. Chamberlain raised the question of the provisional arrangements for six years, and the discussion occupied the remainder of the sitting. On Wednesday the discussion was continued, and amendments proposed by Mr. J. Chamberlain and Sir J. Lubbock were rejected.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone has replied to the usual invitation by the Lord Mayor of her Majesty's Ministers to a dinner at the Mansion-house, stating that, owing to the unusual length of the Session and the state of public business, Ministers are reluctantly compelled to decline the invitation.

GENERAL.

A conference between the Committee of the Associated Coalowners and the Executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain took place at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Friday last. Mr. B. Pickard, M.P., intimated, on behalf of the miners, their refusal to accept any reduction of wages and their resolve to demand a return to the present standard of wages in any district where a reduction had taken place during the past two years.

The members of the London Coal Exchange decided on Monday to increase the price of coals all round 2s. per ton in consequence of the higher rates insisted on by colliery agents. Prices have since been further raised.

The Cumberland Miners' Association, at a meeting on Monday, decided to give 14 days' notice of a demand for an increase of 20 per cent. in wages, and to cease work in the event of non-compliance.

The 500th anniversary of the founding of Winchester College was celebrated on Tuesday. Among the distinguished visitors present were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Archbishops of Canterbury and Yourk, several of the Bishops, and a large number of old Wykehamists.

The trial of the action for libel brought by Mr. J H. Wilson, M.P., against the publishers of the *Evening News and Post* for charges of extravagance, disregard of the rules, and excess of expenditure on management in connexion with the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, of which he is general secretary, was concluded before Mr. Justice Grantham at Guilford Assizes on Tuesday. The jury found for the defendants, holding that the comments were fair and reasonable, and that there was no libel, but if it were held that they must find for the plaintiff on certain of the alleged libels they assessed the damages at one farthing. Another action against the *Shipping Gazette* had a similar result.

On Saturday morning a Mr. Richards, resident, at Broadstairs, received by post a small parcel wrapped in brown paper. On opening it an explosion took place, inflicting on Mr. Richards injuries of so severe a nature that he died early the next morning.

By an explosion of gas which occurred early on Saturday morning on the premises of the Dover branch of the National Provincial Bank, the building was wrecked, and a man named Kemp received such serious injuries that he died in the course of the day.

A man named Lapworth was remanded at Purford, Oxfordshire, on Wednesday, on a charge of murdering two little girls, who were missing on Saturday evening and whose mutilated bodies were discovered on Sunday morning.

The Bisley Meeting closed on Saturday. The Queen's Prize was won by Sergeant Davies, 1st Welsh, with an aggregate of 274, Captain Rothwell, 2nd Lancashire Engineers, being second with 271.

The Duke of Cambridge on Monday presented the prizes to the successful cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

On the resumption of the Victoria Court-martial at Malta on Monday the President informed Rear-Admiral Markham that as all the captains of ships present on the occasion of the diasaster would be examined, and as his conduct might be questioned, he would be allowed to be present at the examination of those witnesses. On Tuesday Lord Gillford, flag lieutenant of the Victoria, was recalled and examined as to the working of the " T. A. " system of signalling invented by Admiral Tryon. Captain Noel, of Nile, and other captains of the fleet were then called, and stated their views of the movement ordered by Admiral Tryon. On Wednesday Admiral Markham disented from some of the statements of Captain Noel, and after some further evidence, the case for the prosecution was closed.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Dep.-Surg.-Gen. J. Pithall, M.D., Ben. Ret. ; Col. Rowland Smith, Ben. S.C. ; Dr. John Rae, G.R.S., F.R.G.S. ; Lieut. A. C. L. Cameron, R.N. ; Capt. Macadam ; Baron Von Bauer ; Countess Hugel ; Miss Edgcome ; Mrs. W. Hartopp.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th July 1893, on 25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	300	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	24	12	...	36
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	1,750	730	30	2,510
Total for 4 weeks	2,350	1,030	40	3,420
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......
Per mile of Ry. do.	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date do.	......	......	......	......

THE FREE FIGHT IN THE COMMONS.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

ON the 27th Ultimo the House of Commons then went into Committee for the forty-seventh and last time on the Government of Ireland Bill, and resumed the consideration of Mr. Gladstone's proposed new clause relating to the financial arrangements as between the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Mr. Clancy moved an amendment, the object of which was to guarantee to the Irish Government a surplus of 500,000*l.* a year. He contended that Ireland would only be receiving back her own money, of which she had been robbed by England to the extent of many millions.

Mr. Gladstone declined to go into the historical references to Irish finance, and said the Government adhered to their own scheme, from which the amendment would be a fundamental and an unsound departure.

Mr. Goschen expressed his regret that the Prime Minister had not taken occasion to repudiate and contradict the charges respecting the robbery of Ireland by England that had been made by Mr. Clancy. He strongly protested against such false accusations being allowed to go unchallenged.

After some discussion.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded the debate in a vigorous speech, which he concluded by saying that the Bill had been changed in its most vital features, and it had always been found perfect by the supporters of the Government. The Prime Minister called " Black" and they said " It is good !" ; he called " White" and they exclaimed " It is better !" It was always the voice of a god, and never since the time of Herod had there been such slavish adulation.

At this point there were cries of " Judas !" from the Nationalist members ; cries of " Shame !" were raised by the conservatives ; and amid great clamour, it being now ten o'clock.

Mr. Gladstone's closer resolution again came into operation and brought the discussion to a close.

The Chairman Mr. Mellor put the question, but his voice could not be heard owing to the cries that arose from all parts of the Chamber. In the general uproar the cries of " Judas !" and " Gag" could be distinguished. An extraordinary and probably unparalleled scene in the history of the House of Commons followed. There was a deafening buzz of excited conversation in every part of the House, so much so that it was almost impossible to hear any speaker who addressed himself seriously to the Chair. Now and again a member in a state of great excitement crossed from the Conservative benches to the Liberal side of the House, and vice versa ; and amid the great uproar Mr. V. Gibbs again stood up and tried to say something to the Chair, but it was impossible to hear what was said. There were loud cries of "Name" ; the Chairman called "Order order" ; and amid the din the question was put from the Chair. No one appeared clearly to understand what was being done or said, though Mr. John Bedmond was observed to challenge the Chairman's decision that the "Noes" had it, and thus forced a division. Orders were then given to clear the bar, and during the time that preparations were being made for the division.

Mr. V. Gibbs, seated and with his hat on, was heard to shout, "I rise to a point of order." (Loud laughter.) I wish to call attention to a point of order. I heard the hon. member for the Scotland Division of Liverpool call out "Judas" while the right hon. member for West Birmingham was speaking. (Uproar.) I move that these words be taken down.

The Chairman : The words did not reach my ears. (Great uproar and cries of " Clear the House.")

The Chair did not take any further notice of the incident. Meanwhile the Gladstonians and Nationalists were leaving their seats to take part in the division. An effort was made by some of the more active Conservative members to keep the Opposition benches from being cleared, and, as great confusion and noise prevailed, a large party of the outgoing Gladstonians stood in the centre of the floor between the bar and the table in order to watch the further progress of what promised to be an exciting " scene." There were loud and reiterated cries of " Clear the bar," but not the slightest heed was paid to the order. Presently.

Mr. Hanbury was heard calling out, seated and with his hat on,—Are we to understand that you distinctly refuse to put that question ? (Cries of " Order.") Do you refuse—(Loud cries of " Name," and general uproar).

Next there were repeated cries from the Conservative side, " What is the question ?" " We never heard the question." Meanwhile the floor was completely crowded with members, some showing traces of amusement, others showing great excitement. Mr. Gladstone remained seated opposite the box on the front Treasury bench during all this time, evidently waiting until the House was sufficiently clear to enter the division lobbies. At this time Mr. Logan was observed to cross the floor of the House and say something to Mr. Carson, which was apparently warmly resented. Mr. Logan again advanced in a more heated manner, and Sir W. Walrond and some other members intervened between the two hon members. At this juncture also Lord R. Churchill was seen trying to get the Conservatives to leave the House and enter the division lobbies; but his efforts were not responded to. In a moment Mr. Logan again returned in front of Mr. Carson, despite an attempt to hold him back, and seated himself with angry demonstrativeness on the front Opposition bench next the hon- and learned member. The altercation, whatever it was, was continued between the two hon. members ; and Mr. Hayes Fisher, seated behind, seized Mr. Logan by the coat collar and endeavoured to push him away. In an instant the House appeared to resolve itself into a general fight. The excitement was intense and the remonstrances and persuasive endeavours of the Serjeant-at-Arms among the members crowding on the floor of the House passed unheeded. Members clambered over benches and crowded pell mell among the Conservatives and Nationalists. Mr. Timothy Healy was seen to be fighting with Mr. Gibson Bowles on the second bench, while a really serious fisticuff encounter was in progress between the Nationalists and the Conservatives at the gangway on the back bench below the gangway. It was impossible to tell specifically who were the combatants ; it was a general scramble between political opponents whose passions and animosities had been let loose. Mr. W. Redmond was observed in the thick of it ; so was Colonel Saunderson, Mr. Crean, Mr. William O'Brien, and Mr, T. P. O'Connor. Among the others were Mr. Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Marjoribanks, the last-named making futile efforts to quell the angry storm.

The House at this time presented an extraordinary spectacle. Hisses were loud and vehement ; there was a seething, struggling mass of members between the floor and the back Nationalist bench below the gangway. Colonel Saunderson was hitting straight from the shoulder, and members were falling here and there in the crush. The back bench was broken in the struggle, calls for "The Speaker" were heard above the confussion, the strangers in the gallery stood up and craned forward to see the unusual scene below, and the Prime Minister, evidently extremely pained at what he saw in progress before his eyes, was standing a mute spectator at the box at the table. Opposite to him stood Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett, labouring under great excitement, and shouting from time to time at the Prime Minister, " This is your doing."

While the fight was in progress. Dr. Tanner was seen to enter the House behind the Serjeant-at-Arms' chair, running quicly and evidently very excited. He elbowed his way with great vigour to the Nationalist gangway, and, evidently fearful that additional fuel would only be added to the flames by the interposition of the hon. member Mr. MacNeill and several Irish members were seen stepping over the benches to intercept him. Mr. John Burns, wearing a soft felt hat, also entered the House about this time with great alacrity, and, pushing his way past members standing on the floor, he elbowed his way up the gangway and vigorously pushed members to the right and left of him, his manifest intention being to separate the combatants. This was subsequently shown to be the desire of Dr. Tanner.

Mr. T. G. Bowles (shouting, with his hands to his mouth, in steatorian tones),—Mr. Meller, I call your attention to Rule 209.

The cries of " Speaker, Speaker," were continued from different parts of the House, and the Serjeant-at-Arms, accompanied by the Deputy-Serjeant, was seen busily engaged on the floor of the House endeavouring to induce members to enter the division lobbies. At this juncture Mr. Gladstone left the House.

At this point Mr. Pierpoint declared that they would not leave their places until the Speaker arrived. While the scuffling and fighting was going on the Serjean-at-Arms was observed among the excited members apparently requesting them to get out into the division lobbies. When the tumult had somewhat subsided.

Mr. Hanbury inquired whether the expression complained of had been taken down.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative, and then gave orders that the doors should be opened, whereupon the members who had gone into the division lobbies came pouring back into the House. The mace was removed from the table, and the Speaker, returning to the House, took the chair.

The Chairman briefly explaimed to him what had occurred, remarking that he could not state of his own knowledge whether the expression complained of was uttered.

Mr. V. Gibbs stated that he heard Mr. T. P. O'Con nor again and again utter in a loud and insulting tone the words " Judas," " Judas," " Judas," addressing them to the right hon. gentleman the member for West Birmingham.

Mr Johnston and Mr. Hanbury corroborated this statement.

after an animated conversation as to the cause of the disturbance, the Speaker appealed the leaders of the House to tell him what actually occurred.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour, and subsequently Mr. Mellor, described what had come under their notice.

The Speaker said it seemed clear that the original cause of the disturbance was some opprobrious expression used in a particular portion of the House. He felt quite sure that any hon. member who used those words in the heat of the moment, and under feelings of irritation, would simply say to the House that he regretted using them. In that case it would be his duty, as Speaker, to take no further notice of the matter, and to ask the House to proceed with the division in Committee in the ordinary course.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor said two of his frieds, one an English and the other an Irish member, had been physically assaulted in the course of these proceedings. If by any observation of his he might have contributed in any way to bring about that state of affairs, he humbly apologised.

The Speaker expressed a hope that the House would now proceed with the rest of the business to be transacted.

Colonel Sanderson felt it his duty to state that Mr. Crean had without provocation struck him a violent blow on the side of his head.

Mr Harrington said that before Colonel Saunderson was struck he distinctly saw the hon. and gallant gentleman strik several hon. members.

Mr. Condon also said he saw Colonel Sanderson strike an hon. member.

The Speaker asked the House to allow the matter to drop, in the interests of peace.

The right hon. gentleman then left the chair, and the committee stage of the Government of Ireland Bill was resumed.

Mr. Clancy's amendment was negatived without a division ; Mr. Gladstone's new financial clause was carried by 312 to 291 ; a new clause as to the Irish Consolidated Fund and special revenue was carried by 321 to 288 ; a new clause on local taxation accounts, another new clause relating to definitions, and the postponed Clause 14 were agreed to without divisions ; Clause 15 was carried by 316 to 283 ; Clause 16 by 313 to 280 ; the first schedule by 310 to 277 ; the second schedule by 290 to 273 ; the third schedule was agreed to without a division ; the fourth schedule was negatived without a division ; the fifth schedule was a blank in the Bill, and no question was put upon it ; the sixth schedule was negatived without a division ; the seventh schedule was carried by 299 to 268 ; a new schedule relating to pensions and gratuities was agreed to ; another new schedule respecting the constabulary, &c., was carried by 293 to 263 ; and finally the preamble was carried by 291 to 261. Thus the Bill was passed through Committee.

On the return of the Speaker, Mr. Mellor, amid cheers, reported the Bill as amended to the House ; and on the motion of Mr. J. Morley the report stage was fixed for Monday, Aug. 7.

The House rose at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock.

THE VICTORIA COURT-MARTIAL

FINDING OF THE COURT.

At the Court-martial on the survivors of H.M.S. Victoria, on Friday (21st ult.) Captain Acland, H.M.S. Edgar, was questioned regarding the presise heel of the Victoria at the moment of sinking, the witness replied that he thought she had a heel of 45 degrees, until she took a sudden lurch to 35 or 40. She stopped there for half a minute, or a minute and then went slowly over, and when the witness last saw her there was a heel of 60 or 70 degrees.

Captain Moore, H.M.S. Breadnought, who was next examined, said in reply to the Prosecutors question that he understood the Commander-in-chief's signal to mean that the ships of the first division were to turn 16 points to port and those of the second 16 points to starboard in succession, both preserving the order of the fleet. He attached no other meaning to the signal.

The witness in reply to further questions detailed the measures which he took to avoid collision with H. M.S. Nile, and also gave an account of the sinking of the Victoria, as witnessed from the Dreadnought. Having stated in the course of his evidence that he thought the Camperdown prior to the collision was making a bad turn, and being asked to explain why, the witness replied that the Victoria seemed to him to be turning quicker than the Camperdown, and that the latter's circle was larger than he expected. He noticed no explosion when the Victoria sank. When the signal was made from the Victoria, he supposed, they were going to see something unusual and interesting in the way of evolutions, though not understanding how the manœuvre could be executed. Afterwards he thought of the safety of his own ship.

On Monday 24th ult. Captain Bourke was recalled, and examined as to the nature of the injuries inflcted by the Camperdown on the Victoria, and as to the ventilation system of the ship ; the water-tight compartments, &c. Several other witnesses were also examined with regard to these points.

On Tuesday 25th Lord Gillford, flag lieut of the Victoria, was recalled, and examined as to the working of the " T- A. " system of signalling, invented by Admiral Tryon. The evidence was purely technical. Captain Noel, of the Nile, was the next witness, and said that the signal which led to the collision conveyed to him that the columns were to turn 16 points inwards, and nothing else. He described what he saw of the sinking of the Victoria. Asked whether he thought the manœuvre signalled from the flagship was a dangerous one, he replied that he thought some thing was wrong, and his hope up to the last moment was that Admiral Markham would not turn. On the other hand, he felt that if the two leaders used all their efforts to turn they could do so without a collision. A series of question were put to the witness by the court at the request of Admiral Markham. Captain Wilson, of the Sans Pareil, said that when the signal to turn inwards was first reported to him, it conveyed only one meaning, but when he saw that communication of some kind was going on between the two leaders, he thought probably the Commander-in-Chief had arranged that one leader should pass outside the other. In reply to questions suggested by Admiral Markham, the witness said he did not think Admiral Tryon would have made the signal at all if he had realised the danger of it. Captain Custance of the Phaeton : Cap-Vander-Meulen, of the Inflexible, and Captain Brackenbury, of the Edinburgh, also gave evidence.

On Wednesday 26 Lieutenant Bradshaw, of the Camperdown, who acted as flag-lieutenant to Rear-admiral Markham, was recalled. The witness stated that when the Commander-in-chief signalled, " What are you waiting for ?" he did not report it to Rear-admiral Markham until afterwards.

The president pointed out that this was in contradiction to the tenour of Rear-admiral Markham's despatch on the point in question, but the witness adhered to his statement. Asked if Rear-admiral Markham's reply, " I did not understand your signal," was made after the Camperdown had begun to turn, he replied affirmatively. The signal was " I *did* not understand " and not " I *do* not understand."

Rear-admiral Markham being recalled and having the discrepancy remarked upon by the president pointed out to him, did not insist that it was the flag-lieutenant who reported to him in the first place the signal, " What are you waiting for ?" It might have been somebody else. The decision he took was effected by that signal.

Rear-admiral Markham protested against the admission of a sentence in the evidence of Captain Noel, of H.M.S. Nile, which he described as being perfectly irrelevant. Admiral Markham asked that the sentence which was not specified might be expunged. The court, however, held that this was impossible. The case for the prosecution was then closed.

On the reassembling of the court, on Thursday (27th ultimo) Captain the Hon. Maurice Bourke read his defence, in which he reviewed the evidence in detail and dealt with the various points raised in the, course of the inquiry. Regarding the responsiblity for the disaster, he said the question was whether he with admiral beside him on the chart-house, ought to have acted without reference to the admiral. That question could only be answered by the court. He could not say what he should have done had the admiral not been there, but his feeling was that he should have taken more strenuous action at an early period of the manœuvre, without the sanction of the Commander-in-chief, and should have sent aft to inform him what he had done. Captain Bourke paid an eloquent tribute to the behaviour of all on board the ill-fated Victoria, and especially of the young officers, so many of whom had been cut off at the very commencement of their career. He concluded by expressing the deep grief of all the survivors at the terrible loss sustained through Admiral Tryon's death.

On the conclusion of Captain Bourke's defence at half-past 10, the court deliberated in private until half past three. The public proceedings were then resum d and the Court delivered its verdict. The court found that the accident, which resulted in the loss of the Victoria, was entirely due to Vice-admiral Tryon's order, and acquitted Captain Bourke and the other survivors of all blame in the matter. The court regretted that Rear-admiral Markham did not carry out his first intention to ask for an explanation of the signal, but found that it would be fatal to the best interests of the service to say he was to blame for carrying out the directions of his Commander-in-chief present in person. The president afterwards returned Captain Bourke his sword. and the court dissolved.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

A LETTER to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, signed " Unready and Unprepared, " calls attention to a matter of great importance with reference to the army medical service. He says :—" I think all agree as to the unreadiness of the doctors for war. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman admits it. You will hardly believe it possible that in some of the largest garrisons not one particle of our war equipment is given us in peace to practise with. A field hospital we never see. One asks for a tent, it is refused. One asks for a surgical haversack, it is not attainable. Not a single doctor knows the contents of a single field hospital box such as are in daily use in war. Imagine the result. A beggarly economy, or rather a false parsimony, attends all the doings of this fairly paid department. We do not know who to blame, whether it is War Minister, Commander-in-Chief, or Director-General. It is like trying to find the pea under the thimble, and no one knows who is responsible. It may be one of them, it may be two of them, it may be all three. But who it is we know not.

" Here is my war experience in a campaign :—Embarked without seeing a particle of my equipment. Landed and pushed into action in twenty-four hours ; no bandages ; no stretchers ; no medical comforts ; no equipment—all packed in the hold of the ship, and consigned to an ordnance officer at the base. Why, heaven only knows. The P.M.O. of the campaign said to me bitterly, 'During this whole campaign in no single instance have the field hospitals been ready to move off with the troops. I am worried with reports from the generals about their delays to the columns moving off.' Every word was true, and why ? Because neither doctor nor orderly had any idea how to load, unload, pitch, or strike their tents, nor to lay out a hospital camp. I saw recently in another campaign the field hospital hastily mobilised. Its personnel was quite untrained, and it was the curse of the column. Who is to blame—is it the medical service or the military chiefs ?

"In France the Director-General of the Medical Service has full financial and military authority. We, who as a commercial nation beat them int fits, seem strangled by the petty responsibilities of mana- ging a single department. I beg you will ask f or the full equipment of a field hospital at every d strict headquarters in England and Ireland. Nothing will be lost or broken. Only the deadly ignorance of the younger doctors on all field hospital matters will be put an end to. What value is this high ch emical, microscopical, and bacteriological training if a war a whole column is delayed in an important co mbined movement because the hospital is late ? Science without drill and discipline is simply worthless, and we get no field drill, and hence have no field discipline. Within the department we are told it is owing to obs- truction at the military headquarters."

Mr. Labouchere writes in *Truth* :—" Much has been said, but I fear much more as yet to be said, respecting the titles of medical officers. I give below an example of how the matter is ordered in America. Were I an Army doctor, I think that I should be content to be called an Army doctor. Army doctors, however, think otherwise, and as substantive rank has been granted to them, I do not see why we should make any bones about giving them whatever ornamental designations will please them best. It must be admitted that the present titles are highly inconvenient and cumbrous. The other day I had the pleasure of an interview with a Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col., and I had to beg him by asking by which out of this queer farrago of titles he preferred to be addressed. Which it should be was a matter of indifference to me, but I could not stand the whole collection. This is how the titles are official- ly given in the United States Army and Navy Journal :—Colonel Joseph R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon-General, will make an inspection, &c.

Major John R. Van Hoff, Surgeon, is detailed as a member, &c.

Captain John M. Bannister, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as member, &c.

Lieut.-Colonel J. V D Middleton, Deputy Surgeon-General, &c.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

THE Commander-in-Chief made his half-yearly inspection of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, July 15. The occasion attracted a large number of visitors. The Duchess of Teck was among the spectators, her son, Prince Alexander of Teck, being one of the cadets, and holding the grade of Corporal. The Duke of Cambridge and the Duchess of Teck were met on their arrival at Camberley Station by Gen. Clive, and drove at once to the parade ground, where the cadets were drawn up. Their Royal Highnesses were received with a Royal salute, and the cadets then marched past. Considering the short time that many of the cadets have spent at the college, the march past was very creditable, and the appearance presented by the cadets themselves was highly satisfactory. The cadets were put through manual and firing exercise and batttalion drill. The Commander-in-Chief congratulated them on their smart apperrance, and insisted on the great importance of dicipline. Dicipline was the life and soul of the Army, without which nothing could be done in military matters. Under-officer Balmain was called up and presented with the sword of honour. Then came the inspection of plans and drawings, and afterwards physical drill. This ended, the various departments of the college were next visited, and the riding class put through its exercises. The Commander-in-Chief commended the class for its proficiency. The display of gymnastics out-of-doors was particularly interesting, inasmuch as it comprised a new species of physical drill based on scientific principles and calculated to promote the development of every muscle in the body without the use of apparatus. Capt. W. N. Balton, instructor in fortification and acting superintendent of gymnastics, at the college, has introduced this system of free gymnastics, which is partly English and partly Swedish in its character, the Swedish element predominating. The system is in operation among the troops of the Swedish army, and has been productive of excellent results. The exercises were gone through by a class of sixty cadets, who presented a very pleasing appearance. During the past half-year the college has won back the athletic challenge shield from Woolwich, in addition to winning the gymnastic shield, and beating the Woolwich eleven at Cricket, thus proving that the Sandhurst cadets are as efficient in athletics as in their military duties. The health of the cadets during the term has been exceedingly good. A valuable addition to the college buildings has recently been made in the shape of a recreation-hall, which was lately opened by a lecture on the Franco-Prussian war, given by Col. Cooper-King. The expense of erecting the hall has been defrayed by the officers of the college. This building will be used for lectures and entertainments, and for teaching military tactics. It now contains a large model of a stretch of natural country, by means of which instruction in tactics can be conveniently illustrated. The hall will hold about 360 cadets and will doubtless contribute much to the usefulness of the college. Much praise is due to the staff, the result of whose hard work is apparent in the high standard of efficiency which the college has attained. With the present term Gen. Clive's five years period of service as Governor of the college comes to an end, and he will be succeeded in that office by Major-Gen. East.

FATAL FALL OVER A CLIFF.

AT Llandudno on Saturday, July 15, an inquest was held touching the death of Ursula Kirkenbeck, aged twenty. Mr. John Muskerry, Fallowfield, Manchester, stated that deceased, his niece, was daughter of the late Dr. Kirckenbeck, of Colombo. They were staying at Llandudno. On Friday evening Miss Kirckenbeck said she was going for a walk. She was engaged to be married, and that day had received letters congratulating her on her engagement. Robert Smith Preston, of Burnley, said he was walking on the Great Ormes Head when he observed an umbrella, a cloak and an open book. On looking over a wall he saw the deceased sitting upon the cliff some thirty yards below. She afterwards endeavoured to crawl upon her hands and knees, and failing, turned round and clutched the grass. It gave way and she fell down the rocks. He jumped over the wall, and, looking down, saw her in the water as she disappeared. She cried out, " Oh, help !" He immediately raised an alarm. Sergeant Rowlands who recovered the body. said deceased's left arm was broken and the side of her head smashed in, she having evidently struck the rocks in falling. The jury returned a verdict of " Accidental Death."

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 34.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SIR T. SUTHERLAND ON PROGRESS IN STEAM NAVIGATION.

At a sitting of the International Maritime Congress, on July 20 Sir T. Sutherland, M. P. (the chairman of the P. and O. Company), presided over Section 3, and delivered an address upon the progress which had been made in steam navigation. He said that in twenty years the maximum speed of steamships had been increased by upwards of 50 per cent. In 1875 the maximum speed of the fastest vessels running across the Atlantic was little more than fourteen knots, whereas in the present day the extraordinary speed of twenty-two knots was attained. In the Eastern and more distant navigation the advance in speed had been relatively, if not absolutely, as great. Twenty years ago the maximum speed to the far East was about twelve knots, and now, although they did not by any means come up to the speed in the Atlantic, they had frequently obtained a speed of sixteen or seventeen knots. They had been able to lay down the mails in India three weeks from London, which appeared to be bringing India close to our shores. If they were not able in the Eastern navigation to rival the speed which obtained in the Atlantic, it was not owing to want of perfection in engineering in large ships; it was not owing to difficulties in connection with condensation in tropical climates; it was not owing to the difficulty of obtaining coal, although all those were obstacles; but it was owing simply to the fact that the passenger traffic between Europe and India and the Far East was a mere bagatelle as compared with the passenger traffic between Liverpool and America. It was passenger traffic which alone paid for speed, and more especially when the policy of the British Government was a policy of reducing mail subsidies. Turning to the next characteristic of steam navigation, he found greater cause for triumph on the part of ship builders and ship owners. He referred to the safety with which navigation was carried out. Taking the five years between 1876 and 1880, the loss of life averaged annually 1747; between 1881 and 1885 the average was 2173; and between 1886 and 1890 it was 1547, or 200 less in comparison with the first quinquennial period. That was in relation to British ships coming in British ports. In 1887 such ships numbered seventeen and a-half millions of tons, and in 1891 the tonnage was twenty-six and a-half millions. In the coasting trade, in British ships entered in our ports, the increase was from twenty-four to twenty-nine millions of tons. Thus, in fifteen years, there had been an increase of 50 per cent. in our foreign trade, and 20 per cent. in our home navigation; and yet notwithstanding that enormous increase they had the most satisfactory fact that the loss of life had fallen from 1747 to 1547, or by 12½ per cent. Those figures took no account of our vast inter-Colonial trade, of which we possessed no statistical return. In India, China, Japan, South America, and Australia the inter-Colonial trade had increased enormously, and, if they had been able to produce returns of that trade, the returns would have been very much stronger. Some additional light might be thrown upon the matter of comparative safety by the fact that there were employed in the Mercantile Marine some 50,000 more men in 1891 than in 1877. But the most satisfactory illustration of the subject would be obtained were it possible in any manner to guess or to estimate what the additional ocean miles performed by the fleets were in comparison with fifteen years ago. It was the number of ocean miles travelled which constituted the danger. They could only make a guess at what the additional mileage which the Mercantile Marine of Great Britain was performing at the present day was in comparison with fifteen years ago. There were now 3,000 more steamers than fifteen years ago. In the P. and O. Company he found the mean average work of the whole of their fleet was rather above 50,000 nautical miles in the course of a year. Many of their ships ran between 70,000 and 80,000; but 50,000 miles might be taken as the number run by each ship. Therefore, assuming that the 3,000 additional steamers might be credited with only making 33,000 miles in a year, it would bring the additional mileage up to 100,000,000. They had to make a deduction from those figures owing to the loss on sailing tonnage. If they made a deduction on account of sailing tonnage of 50,000,000 of miles, it would still leave 50,000,000 of miles more with 50,000 more men employed than at the older period, and yet the loss of life was 12½ per cent. less. That must be a matter of sincere congratulation. (Cheers.) He next spoke of the great improvement that had taken place in the construction both of engines and ships, and the economy with which the work could be carried out notwithstanding the fact that the wages of working people had been largely increased.

On the motion of Mr. W. H. White, a vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Thomas Sutherland.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD AND THE CANE.

Sir Edwin Arnold contributes an interesting personal reminiscence to the *Daily Telegraph*:—After leaving Oxford, and before receiving the appointment of Principal of the Government Deccan College in India (writes Sir Edwin), I was chosen by the Governors of King Edward's School in Birmingham as a master of the English division of that great educational institution; and passed a brief period there. I became immensely attached to my two classes, and was if I may venture to say so, somewhat popular in the whole school, chiefly, perhaps, because I tried to indentify myself with the fellings of the boys, and to render their lessons pleasant and attractive, instead of cramming them artificially with verbs and facts and axioms as prize poultry are fed. I used to arrange and superintend their fights when the quarrel was a just one; to get them out of scrapes with the authorities whenever it was feasible; and on a certain rather notable occasion we in concert solemnly abolished the stick as an instrument of education. That detestable instrument used to be duly placed on all the desks of the masters along with the inkstand and class-list always to my profound disgust, for he who cannot teach without the stick had better get to some other business. But the thing always lay there, and one sultry afternoon, when Birmingham outside was blazing like one of its own blast-furnaces, and my young brass-founders were all languid with the heat and the involved rhetoric of Cicero, I myself being possibly at the time a little despeptic, there was a disturbance of order near my chair. "The sight of means to do ill deeds, makes ill deeds done," as Shakespeare truly writes; thus it was that I caught up the cane and gave a hasty cut upon the too tempting-back of one youth who seemed the offender. "If you please, sir, said the boy, squirming, "I did nothing! It was Scudamore that kicked me in the stomach, underneath the desk!" Now, it is obviously difficult (Sir Edwin Arnold continues) to pursue the study of "De Amicitia" quietly and satisfactorily, if you be interrupted in such a manner; and inquiry revealed that the statement was indeed true. Scudamore had demanded from his neighbour, quite illegitimately, the explanation of an obscure passage, and, not being attended to, had taken this much too emphatic means of enforcing attention. Meantime the most guilty party appeared to be myself, and having called the class up, I said to the doubly wronged boy, who was still "rubbing the place."—

"It is I who am most to blame, for having dealt you an undeserving blow. Take that cane and give it back to me as hard as you got it."

"Ah, no sir," the lad answered, "I cant't do that."

The whole great schoolroom was now listening, masters and all, and the scene had become a little dramatic and important. It was necessary, therefore, to go through with the matter, and I insisted.

"Jones, you must do as I tell you. I insist. It is the only way in wich we can all get right again."

"I really can't hit you, sir! It didnt hurt me so very much, sir! If you please I don't want to do it," said Jones.

"Well," I replied," but you must obey me; and if you disobey I am sorry to say that I shall make you write out that page of Cicero three times, staying in to do it."

Whether it was the desperation at this dreaded alternative (for it was cricket time), or whether it was that the sparkling eyes of his class-fellows around him, all evidently longing to have the good luck themselves of "licking" a master, that suddenly inspired Jones, I know not. What I do know is that he reached forth his hand, took the cane, and dealt me no sham stroke, but the severest and most swinging cut over my shoulders. I had no idea that the ridiculous implement could sting, as it did, like a scorpion. I had never once been caned or flogged at school, nor had ever received a blow of any sort which I did not promptly return. Consequently the sensation was something of a revelation, and I could well understand at last how mortally boys must hate for ever and ever the "glories which were Greece, and the grandeurs which were Rome" when they are recommened to their unwilling intellects by these cowardly and clumsy methods.

"Rubbing the place" in my own turn, I managed to thank Jones for his obligieg complhance, and then said to him:—

"Break that detestable weapon across your knee, and throw it out of the window. Never again will we have anything to do with such methods here."

OUR MINIATURE INDIA AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

That in an unobtrusive way we are building up in the Malay Peninsula a miniature India and laying the foundation of a new series of colonies of no small importance is known but to very few. None the less have the last two decades witnessed the practical absorption into the Empire of large and important territories, nominally indeed ruled by native chiefs, but practically administered by British officials. It suits the humour of the day to disguise under the term "protected States" the actual accretions of territory which, in all but name, have passed under the control of the Colonial Office since, over sixteen years ago, the first steps were taken to suppress the chronic disorder which had become a nuisance and a scandal to our own settlements in the Malacca Straits. The new order of things means much to the native husbandman or "jungle wallah.' It substitutes for an ever-present fear to oppression and robbery an assured protection for his lawful earnings, a guarantee that his women-kind can sleep exempt from alarm, that if his moderate taxes be duly paid he need labour under no anxiety, and that "rumours of war" may be idly disregarded so long as he remains faithful to the governing power. The prevailing idea is that these petty States—petty as regards our immense Colonial empire, but aggregating an area which renders them worth Imperial consideration—are entirely administered (as in India) by officials in the British service. The real power—to which the resident is equally answerable—resides in the Governor of the Straits Settlements, who in this respect enjoys a patronage unknown to any British official in any other quarter of the world. The one real grievance of the native State service, from secretary, treasurer, and other high officials down to the most junior "cadet," is that they are neither "flesh, fowl, nor good red herring," whether as "native" or British officials. They are not members of a Malay State service, as the native ruler can neither appoint, dismiss, reward, nor censure them. They are not members of the Colonial Civil Service, as they have no claim to any advantages derivable from such a career. They are not eligible for appointments in the Straits Civil Service unless members thereof prior to employment in the native States. They are forbidden to consider themselves members of her Majesty's service. In plain English, however, it may be glossed over, they are nominees of the Governor of the Straits Settlements for service in the Malayan native States, and as such are deprived of the social status they might reasonably expect as representatives, more or less important, of the ruling power. Certain concessions have undoubtedly been made to native State officials, who have previously been members of the Colonial service. They are granted pensions upon retirement or invaliding.

The one point, however, demanding serious consideration at home is that no official should nominally and practically represent British jurisdiction among native races unless under the absolute control of members of the *personnel* of the Colonial Office. The defect of "one man" power, be it that of Resident or Governor, is of course the undoubted fact that the personal friend carries more weight at headquarters than the unkown or disliked other party. No doubt there is a good deal of "human nature" in all parts of the world, and the same remark would probably apply to a good many departments nearer home. But, face to face as we are with a smaller, but by no means unimportant, India, which will, before many years have passed, offer a tempting career to our young men and an appreciable revenue to the Imperial Exchequer, the matter is of some slight interest.

From a home point of view the importance of a new outlet for our middle-class youth is not to be overlooked. As time goes on, the few dozens of employes who now compose the native States service must appreciably increase. The native and Eurasian clerk will have to give way to the white. Nothing, it may be incidentally remarked in this connection, does more to bring British authority into disrepute than the appointment to positions of trust of Asiatic or quasi-Asiatic employes, an assertion most fully borne out by the recent exposes of defalcations in Singapore, Hong Kong, and more than one neighbouring settlement. The slighter cheapness of the semi-native invariably results in a substantial loss to the Exchequer, and a lack of confidence on the part of the great body of Asiatic subjects. The fact is that while the native is, if most carefully watched and safeguarded, useful in his way, a Colonial Empire cannot be satisfactorily administered except by British officials. We want an Imperial Colonial service, the posts in which, irrespective of locality, should be open to the best men, no matter where their previous service. A diplomatist is transferred without demur from Germany to Pekin, or from Persia to the Argentine Republic. In all cases where a special linguistic knowledge is not of overwhelming importance—China, for instance, would be a possible exception, but is apart from the Colonial Office—the best appointments throughout our Colonial Empire should be open to the best men. The native States of Malaya should at least share with the Straits Settlements and Ceylon the pick of the Civil Service; and—the acquirement of Malay for any useful purposes being a mere bagatelle—officials in the Settlements and Peninsula should be encouraged to look forward to promotion elsewhere, the converse arrangement, of course, holding good as regards officials in other colonies.

Until Africa is further exploited and the "course of empire" tends towards the Dark Continent in the practical direction of administrative service, Malaya is at present the only quarter of the globe in which the romance of colonising can yet be looked for. We have rescued a fair and fertile territory from chronic disturbance and bloodshed—thanks originally to the foresight of General Sir A. Clarke—and in the interests alike of the native and ourselves are bound to administer the little empire we have practically acquired as becomes a great country. The all-important step of making its administrative staff a branch of our Colonial Office service is worth the attention of politicians; and, when the "Sturm und Drang" of Irish questions is over, we trust that it will come under the consideration of the House.—*Pell Mall Gazette.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending August 8, as compared with the statement of August 1, 1893:—

Liabilities.	August 1. Rs.	A.	P.	August 8. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	0	0	52,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,69,32,478	12	5	1,59 83,817	1	10
Other Deposits, &c.	5,11,54,621	3	1	5,07,07,758	10	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,93,559	6	11	4,67,360	0	8
Sundries	19,98,164	7	1	20,13,046	6	5
	Rs. 9,55,83,833	13	6	9,43,72,012	3	1

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	85,61,600	0	0	80,24,201	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	68,12,333	8	0	53,90,163	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	76,51,753	8	4	78,39,489	1	3
Credits on do.	1,01,28,379	4	2	1,01,91,434	2	2
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,61,26,310	3	11	1,57,72,519	7	4
Balances with other Banks	4,50,383	3	5	4,75,328	3	2
Bullion	1,787	3	1	8 794	15	7
Dead Stock	12,50,634	10	1	12,60 5	0	11
Stamps	8,831	2	7	9,039	7	6
Sundries	15,74,209	6	2	15 71 3	0	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,74,93,727	13	5	1,80,04,193	12	6
Do. at Branches	2,64,15,118	13	4	2,58,24,857	3	6
	Rs. 9,55,83,833	13	6	9,43,72,012	3	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to August 8:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	3,02,931	Inc.
Do. at Branches	12,51,592	Dec.
Other Deposits	4,46,862	do.
Post Bills	1,63,821	Inc.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	9,61,679	Dec.
Loans	1,84,733	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	36,915	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,53,821	do.
Cash at Head Office	5,10,466	Inc.
Do. at Branches	5,90 162	Dec.

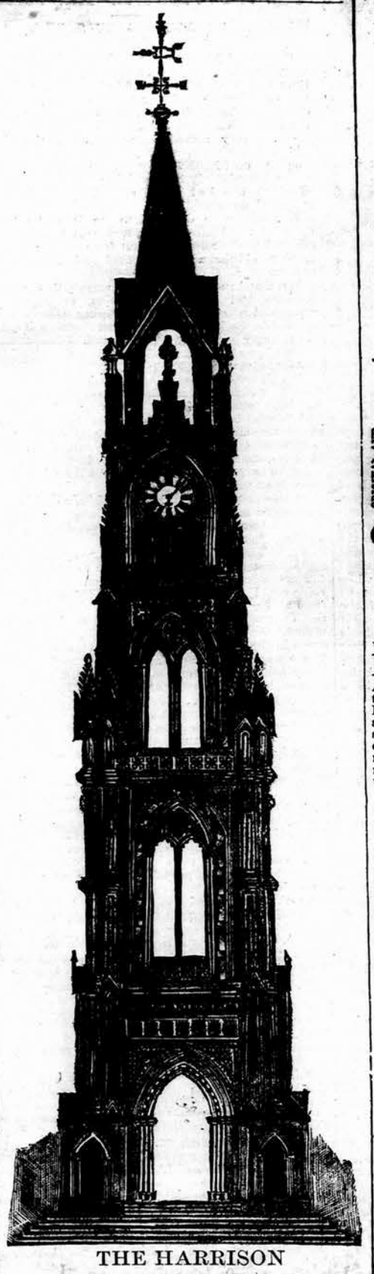
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate return of traffic for week ended July 29, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,30,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,61,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	84	2	158
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	3,61,003	5,50,000	13,000	9,27,000
Total for 4 weeks	4,84,000	6,90,000	17,000	11,91,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.	98,823	1,91,485	3,787	2,94,095
Per mile of Ry do.	59	115	2	176
Total to corresponding date do.	4,23,803	9,58,752	23,824	14,06,379

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 30,095
Do. to Date ..... " 9,15,379

NOTICES.



THE HARRISON
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The above is an Illustration of the Tower of the Institute at Aligarh, in the North-West Provinces, erected by the leading inhabitants, under the advice and direction of J. A. Harrison, Esq., C.S., Collector of Aligarh, and from the design of Mr. C. J. Sheridan, Executive Engineer of the Agra Division.

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H.M. THE KING OF SERVIA.
H.M. THE KING OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE ROYAL OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.
H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.
H.R.H. THE LATE DUKE OF AOSTA (EX-KING OF SPAIN).
H.H. THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.
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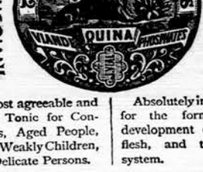


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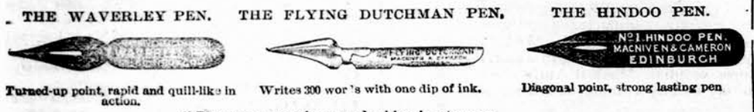
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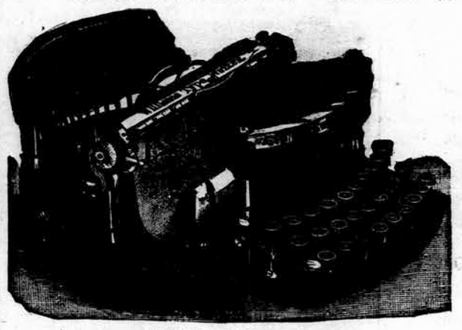
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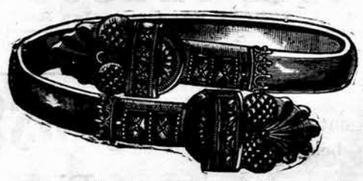
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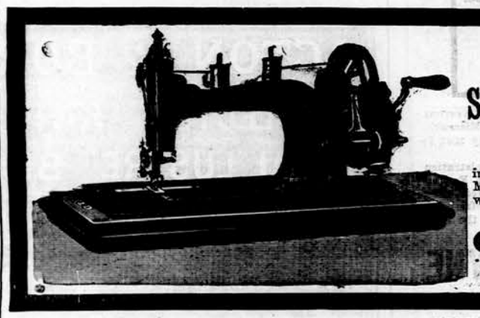
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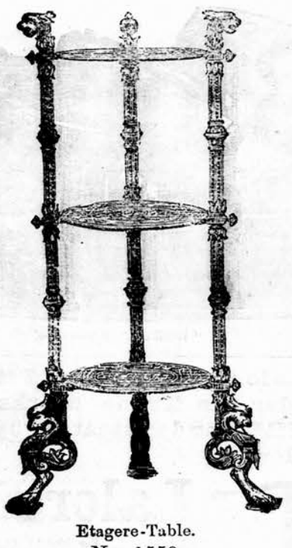
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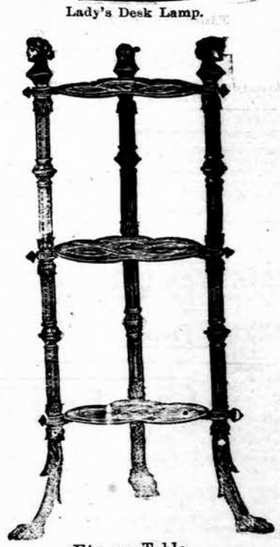
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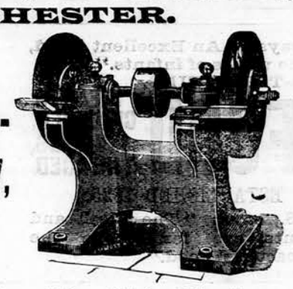
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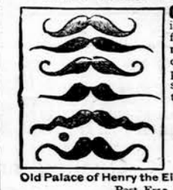
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